The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association is in session at West Chester.

—About three per cent of the Indian population are now in arms against the Government.

—The dull times promises to bring about a reduction in the charges of hotels and boarding houses.

—The cotton crop in Tennessee has been injured by too much rain. Other crops are in good condition.

—James Lick, the eccentric Indian-giver of San Francisco, has been sick $55,000 worth in twenty-two years.

—A pestilence has arrived at Fiji. This is the first intimation that Eli Perkins or Sergeant Bates had landed there.

—Is Sitting Bull a graduate of West Point? is an interesting interrogatory. A correspondent propounds it in another column.

—Timothy Donovan, his son and brother, were suffocated in a well on the premises of the first named at White Plains, near New York.

—Two men named Rasner and Murphy quarreled over a game of dice in Cincinnati on Wednesday night, during which Murphy stabbed Rosner in the bowels, inflicting a mortal wound.

—Not "in a horn"—Mrs. Cornet Virtuoso Levy, *nee* Minnie Conway, presented her "hubby" with a new cornet, in the way of a thirteen pounds' baby girl last month. Now there will be music!

—The average "Dimycrat" is a little bewildered by the display of political economy in Gov. Tilden's letter, but he is entirely clear about that word "usufruct." He swears it is an uncommonly able word.

—The steamship Wisconsin, from New York for Liverpool, in going out to sea, got foul of a buoy off the West Bank, and was disabled by the chain winding around her propeller. A diver was sent for to cut out the chain.

—We hear frequently that the Indians come into the reservations having arms and wearing clothing that belonged to Custer's men, but no mention of the disposition made of them. Do they draw rations or halters?

—The soft-money editor as he finishes at the close of the second day his perusal of Gov. Tilden's letter, lays it down quietly, rubs his weary head, and soliloquizes: "Why, I needn't have eaten that crow, after all!"

—Unemployed workingmen in mass meeting in New York, on Wednesday night, appointed a committee to ask Governor Tilden to remove from office the heads of departments who obstruct the prosecution of public works.

—A trial was recently made at the Moss Creek Mills, near Carrollton, Mo., to ascertain the time in which bread could be made from wheat standing in the field. The grain was cut, threshed, ground, and baked in exactly twelve minutes.

—"What though I'm with wealth, and with honors endowed,"
Uncle Samuel inwardly groans;
"Oh! why should the spirit of Tilden be proud,
So long as his middle name's 'Jones?'"

—About eight hundred people attended a stock sale near Cynthiana, Ky., on Wednesday. In all, fifty-six cows and heifers and twenty bulls were sold. The aggregate of the sales was $31,320. The average per head was $412. The highest price paid was $1,930.

—It is said that Lieutenant Rudio, whose marvellous escape from the Sioux has been recently described, is the same Rudio who, in 1858, participated with Orsini, Gomez, and Peri in the attempt to kill Napoleon III., by throwing hand-bombshells in his carriage in Paris.

—Working men engaged in building, and in house and street repairs, in Paris, pursue their avocations the same on Sunday as upon other days of the week. In fact Sunday is not observed as a day of rest by any class of workmen except those employed in certain manufactories.

—General Fadeyeff, who is to succeed Gen. Tchernaeff as commander of the Servian forces, acquired distinction in the Caucasian wars. He rose rapidly in the Russian service, and was subsequently known as an ardent friend of the Slavic race. He may be expected to do all that is possible to retrieve the Servian disasters.

—Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow was on Tuesday unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. This is in the old Wilmot District. It was long and honorably represented by Mr. Grow, and he was accustomed to carry it by heavy majorities, always running largely ahead of his ticket. There can be little doubt that he will do the same thing again.

—In some country houses there is a little cup-board high up in the wall, near the ceiling. In that little cup-board the gentle farmer usually keeps his razor, his shaving-mug, his church certificate, and a tin teapot which somehow always contains cold tea. The farmer reaches up, takes the teapot by the back of the neck, drinks out of the spout, wipes the tea off his lips, takes up his candle for bed, and leaves a delicious odor of corn whisky.

—The Paris municipal loan or $24,000,000 has met with a fabulous success, having been subscribed seventy-five times over. It is a striking circumstance that at the same time the new Prussian State loan of $25,000,000 is a complete failure, not one quarter of the amount having been yet taken up. At the same time it is well not to draw too decided inferences as to the weakness of Prussia from such a fact.

—A citizen of Pennsylvania—Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre—after forging paper to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, has sailed for England. The old mother land has become a paradise for forgers, thieves and vagabonds generally. It is a reflection upon our civilization that in this nineteenth century two nations like England and America should be without a treaty of extradition.

—Science and humanity between them have developed a new industry in Paris. Surgeons lecture regularly at the swimming baths on the means of resuscitating persons apparently drowned, and sundry individuals, skilful in natation, allow themselves to be partially drowned three or four times a day in order to supply these surgeons with subjects. The most tough and determined among them earn from 12 to 16 francs a day at this "dreadful trade."

—The developments in the case of certain confidential and trusted employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company who were arrested in New York for alleged peculation and fraud show that the company has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Nearly all the money was obtained at the ferries in New York by an ingenious confederate system, so that the volume of travel was reduced to the road far below its actual extent. Tickets were sold over and over again, false entries were made and all of the checks arranged by the company were disregarded and falsified to an extent scarcely to be believed.

—The history of the celebrated phrase, "Let no guilty person escape," as told by Bluford Wilson under the pressure of cross-examination, is very much to the credit of the President. It shows that he meant General Babcock. It shows that he challenged investigation into those who were nearest to him. Somehow, whenever the record of the President, so far as personal honesty is concerned, goes into the crucible of investigation, the result makes us more and more proud of the hero of Appomattox, of the man who, whatever his faults, will live in our history as one of its most illustrious figures.

—Two daring Icelanders have excited the admiration of their countrymen by exploring the volcanic region of the Dyngyur Jeldew, and descending the crater of the volcanic Askya. At a depth of 300 feet they came to a lake of seething hot water, which was apparently of great depth. Near the southern extremities of the Lake the ground was broken up by fissures and pools, which prevented further progress, and north of the great crater the explorers found an opening about 600 feet wide, which appeared to be of equal depth, and from which issued dense masses of sulphurous smoke, accompanied by loud and deafening sounds.

—The fiery and untamed Granger, who wanted cheap transportation a few years ago and was willing to abandon old parties in order to get it, ought to be satisfied. Twenty cents per hundred pounds to Chicago is decidedly cheap, but one railroad is making contracts at only fifteen cents to Chicago, and another, it is announced, has made six months' contracts at thirteen cents to St. Louis. If that is not low enough, the Granger may take comfort in the assertion that the Central has made contracts at nine cents per hundred pounds to St. Louis, binding for eighteen months.—*N. Y. Tribune*. The foregoing is to Pittsburgh merchants an interesting paragraph, and illustrates how they are discriminated against.

—The Democratic newspapers ask why does not the Republican party arraign the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as in a state of anarchy because of the Mollie Maguire murders in the coal regions, just as its leaders arraign South Carolina for the Hamburg massacres. This is not a fair comparison. What we see in South Carolina we have seen throughout the South. If the Mollie Maguires were to gain possession of a State, as the White Leagues did of Louisiana, if it was shown that they controlled the militia and threatened to overthrow the Commonwealth the case would be parallel. The Mollie Maguires have been arrested, tried, and some will be hanged. When we hear of a Southern white man being hanged for killing a negro, under circumstances like those of Hamburg, we will admit the parallel.—*Herald*.

FIRST EDITION.

STANLEY'S SURVEYS.

Exploring the Mysteries of Victoria Niyanzi.

Another Letter from the Intrepid Adventurer—Fight with the Natives of Bumbireh Island—Savage Cunning and Treachery—A Safe Return to Camp.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1876.—The *Herald* of this morning publishes the following, which is the first of the instalment of letters from Mr. Stanley, in Central Africa.

MARYIGA ISLAND,
THREE MILES FROM BUMBIREH ISLAND,
LAKE VICTORIA, NIYANZA, July 29, 1875.

Continuing my narrative of our journey from Uganda to Usukuma by the western shore of Lake Niyanza, I resume it from the point I left off in my last letter, viz: the Kagera river or the Kitangule. We had two canoes belonging to Mtesa accompanying our boat as an escort, until the dilatory Grand Admiral Magassa should overtake us with his fleet of thirty canoes, and the day we left Kagera river we rested at night on a smooth, sandy beach at the foot of the Usongora plateau, at a point called Kagya. The natives were friendly and disposed to be hospitable, so that we argued well for our reception during our travels along the coast of Usongora. The next afternoon we camped at Makongo, and received an apparently friendly welcome by the natives, each of whom was engaged as we landed in the grave occupation of imbibing pombe or beer by means of long straw pipes, exactly as we take a "sherry cobbler" or a "mint julep" in the United States. The chief slightly reeled as he came forward to salute me, and his eyes had that uncertain gaze which seemed to hint that he saw double, or two white men where there was only one. However, he and his people were good natured—and contented with our arrival. About ten P. M. we were all awakened from sleep by a furious drumming, accompanied now and then by shrill yells. The Waganda said that this drumming and yelling was in welcome to the white stranger. I did not believe them, and therefore put my people on their guard. At daybreak we found ourselves in the presence of about five hundred warriors, armed with bow, shield and spear, who had crept quietly near the camp, and then had stood up in a semi-circle, preventing all escape save by water. I was so astonished by this sudden apparition of such a large body of armed men that I could barely believe that we were still in Mtesa's territory. There was also something very curious in their demeanor. For there was no shouting, yelling or frantic behavior, as we had several times witnessed on the part of savages when about to commit themselves by a desperate deed. They all were composed, though stern and determined in aspect. We feared to make a movement lest it might precipitate a catastrophe which might possible be averted; so we remained a few minutes silently surveying each other.

Ordered Away by the Chief.

The silence was soon broken, however, by the appearance of the chief who had welcomed us (though he was then inebriated) the evening before. He had a long stick in his hand, which he flourished before the faces of the savages, and by this means several times drove them backward. He then came forward, and, striking the boat, ordered us to get off, and he himself lent a hand to shove the boat into the lake. We were nothing loath to obey such good counsel, and soon put a distance of 100 yards between ourselves and the hostile beach. As the Waganda were not yet out of danger, we prepared our guns to sweep the beach. So dense was the crowd of armed men near the water line that we might have taken a fearful revenge had we been so vengefully disposed, or had the necessity of saving the Waganda compelled us to fire. Happily though, our friends, not without loud remonstrance and much wordy altercation, embarked in safety and followed us to Musira Island. Here the chief came, and, learning our wants and our objects, sent off three bunches of bananas which he presented to us, and then left us to our fate. We sailed to Alice island, about thirty-five miles distant, where we spent the night. We remained there until noon when we were compelled to depart with every prospect of starvation before us, unless Bumbireh Island (a large and populous island lying southwest of Alice Island about twenty-five miles), to which I determined to sail, furnished us with food. The next morning we drew near the comfortable little cove near the village of Kajuri, at the southeastern extremity of Bumbireh island. As we looked on the plenty which green slopes, garnished with large groves of bananas and dotted with herds of fat cattle, promised, we anticipated an abundance of good food, ripe bananas, a fat goat, a large supply of milk and other things good for famishing men. But we were disappointed to hear the large number of people on the plateau above the village shouting their war cry.

A Savage Ruse.

We halted at the distance of twenty yards from shore, and I observed that the wild behavior of the natives changed, as they approached nearer, to affability and friendliness. We exchanged the usual friendly greetings, and were invited to come ashore in such tones as dissipated the least suspicion from our minds. No sooner, however, had the keel of the boat grounded than the apparently friendly natives rushed in a body and seized the boat and dragged her high and dry on land, with all on board. The reader may imagine the number of natives required to perform this feat when I state that the boat, baggage and crew weighed nearly 4,000 pounds. Twice I raised my revolvers to kill and be killed, but the crew restrained me, saying these people were friends, and all would be right. The savages fast increased in numbers, and the hubbub grew greater. Spears were held in their hands as if on the launch, arrows were drawn to the head and pointed at each of us with frenzied looks and eyes almost bursting out of their sockets. The apparently friendly savages seemed to be now personified furies. They struck the ground and the boat, stamped, foamed at the mouth, gnashed their teeth, slashed the air with their spears, but they shed no blood. The chief Shekka prevented this, reserving that pleasure, I presume, for a more opportune time, when a new excitement would be required. Our interpreters, in the meantime, were by no means idle; they employed to the utmost whatever gifts of persuasion nature had endowed them with and fear created in them, without, however, exhibiting any servility or meanness. This calm behavior of the crew and interpreters acted as a sedative on the turbulence and ranting violence of the savages, though it broke out now and then, sputtering fitfully with the wildest gestures and most murderous demonstrations. For three hours I sat in the stern sheets of the boat observing all these preliminaries of a tragedy which I felt sure was about to be enacted, silent, except now and then communicating a suggestion to the interpreters, and seemingly an unconcerned spectator. But I was not idle. I was busily planning a resistance and an escape. As we were in their power it only remained for us to be quiet until they proceeded to acts of violence, and in the meantime endeavor to purchase peace, or at least postpone the strife.

Shekka's Treachery.

Conformably with these ideas the interpreters were instructed to offer clothes and beads to the chief Shekka, who demanded four cloths and ten necklaces of large beads as his price for permitting us to depart in peace. They were paid to him. Having secured them, he ordered his people to seize our oars, which was done before we understood what they were about. This was the second time that Shekka had acted cunningly and treacherously, and a loud, jeering laugh from his people showed him how much they appreciated his wit. After seizing the oars Shekka and his people slowly went to their village to eat their noon meal, and to discuss what other measures should be adopted towards the strangers. A woman came near us, and told us to eat honey with Shekka, as it was the only way to save our lives, for Shekka and his people had determined to kill us and take everything we had. The coxswain of the boat was sent to proffer terms of brotherhood to Shekka. The coxswain was told to be at ease, no harm was intended us, and on the next day Shekka promised he and his people should eat honey and make lasting sure brotherhood with us. The coxswain returned to us with triumphant looks, and he speedily communicated his own assurance to his crew. But I checked this over-confidence and trustfulness in such cunning and treacherous people, and told them to trust in nothing save our own wit, and by no means to leave the neighborhood of the boat, for their next act would be to seize the guns in the same manner as they seized the oars. At 3 P. M. the natives began to assemble on the ridge of a low hill about a hundred yards from the boat, and presently drums were heard beating the call to war, until within half an hour about five hundred warriors had gathered around Shekka, who was sitting down addressing his people. When he had done about fifty rushed down and took our drum, and kindly told us to get our guns ready for fight, as they were coming presently to cut our throats. As soon as I saw the savages had arrived in the presence of Shekka with our drum, I shouted to my men to push the boat into the water. With one desperate effort they seized the boat as if she had been a mere toy, and shot her far into the water. The impetus they had given her caused her to drag them all into deep water. In the meantime the savages, uttering a furious howl of disappointment and baffled rage, came rushing like a whirlwind toward the water's edge.

Some Sharpshooting.

I discharged my elephant rifle, with its two large conical balls, into their midst; and then, assisting one of the crew into the boat, told him to help his fellows in while I continued to fight. My double-barrelled shotgun, loaded with buckshot, was next discharged with terrible effect; for, without drawing a single bow or launching a single spear, they retreated up the slope of the hill, leaving us to exert our wits to get the boat out of the cove before the enemy should decide to man their canoes. The crew was composed of picked men, and in this dire emergency they did ample justice to my choice. Though we were without oars the men were at no loss for a substitute. As soon as they found themselves in the boat they tore up the seats and footboards and began to paddle the boat out as though she were a canoe, while I was left to single out with my rifles the most prominent and boldest of the enemy. Twice in succession I succeeded in dropping men determined on landing the canoes, and seeing the sub-chief who had commanded the party that took the drum I took deliberate aim with my elephant rifle at him. The bullet, as I have since been told, killed the chief and his wife and infant, who happened to be standing a few paces behind him, and the extraordinary result had more effect on the superstitious minds of the natives than all previous or subsequent shots. On getting out of the cove we saw two canoes loaded with men coming out in pursuit from another small cove. I permitted them to come within 100 yards of us, and this time I used the elephant rifle with explosive balls. Four shots killed five men and sank the canoes. This decisive affair disheartened the enemy, and we were left to pursue our way unmolested, not, however, without hearing a ringing voice shouting out to us, "Go and die in the Niyanza!" When the savages counted their losses they found fourteen dead and eight wounded with buckshot, which I consider to be very dear payment for the robbery of eight ash oars and a drum, though barely equivalent, in our estimation, to the intended massacre of ourselves.

Out on the Lake.

Favored by a slight breeze from the land we hoisted our sail, and by night were eight miles southeast of Bumbireh. At sunrise we were about twenty miles southeast of Bumbireh, and by noon were about twenty-five miles off. At this time we had a strong breeze from the northwest, and we sped before it at the rate of five knots an hour. The breeze, about eight P. M., rose to a fierce gale, and, owing to the loss of our oars, we could not keep the boat before the wind.

At daybreak the tempest and high waves subsided, and we perceived we had drifted to within six miles of the large island of Mysomeh. We had not a morsel of food in the boat; I had but a little ground coffee, and we had tasted nothing for forty-eight hours. A gentle breeze set in and carried us by two P. M. to an island which I have distinguished by the name of Refuge Island. On exploring this island we found it to be about two miles in circumference, to have been formerly inhabited and cultivated, and, to our great joy, we found an abundance of green bananas, and of a small ripe fruit resembling cherries in appearance and size, but having the taste of dates. To add to this bounty I succeeded in shooting two braces of large fat ducks, and when night closed in on us, in our snug and secure camp close by a strip of sandy beach, few people that night blessed God more fervently than we did.

Homeward Bound.

We rested a day or two on Refuge Island, and then set sail. Two days afterward our boat rounded the southwestern extremity of Wiro, a peninsula of Ukerewe, and rode on the gray waters of Speke Gulf. Here we procured plenty of food. At midnight we set sail for Usukuma. In the morning we discovered ourselves to be twenty miles from camp. With the aid of a stiff breeze and tall waves booming astern of us, we sailed in triumph along the well known shores of the Usukuma straight to camp. Shouts of welcome greeted us from shore, when even many miles away, but as we drew near the shouts changed to volleys of musketry and waving of flags, and the land seemed alive with leaping forms of glad-hearted men, for we had been fifty-seven days absent from our people, and many a false rumor of our death, strengthened each day as our absence grew longer, was now dissipated by the appearance of the Lady Alice, sailing joyously to the port of Kagehyi. As the keel grounded over fifty men bounded to the water, dragged me from the boat and danced me round camp on their shoulders, amid much laughter, clapping of hands, grotesque wriggling of human forms and Saxon hurrahing. Having vented their joy I set me down and all formed a circle, many men deep, to hear the news, which was given with less detail than I have the honor to write to you. So ended our exploration of Lake Victoria Niyanza.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Suit for Damages.

Hallet Kilbourne has entered suit against the Speaker of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms and members of the Real Estate Pool Committee, claiming $150,000 damages for injuries sustained by reason of imprisonment without cause.

An Answer to Bluford Wilson's Testimony.

W. B. Moore, Special Agent of the United States Treasury, publishes a letter addressed to the Chairman of the sub-committee on whisky frauds, in which he says Bluford Wilson's derogatory testimony in relation to him is drawn from imagination, that he never left his post at Baltimore without authority, never swore or stated he saw General Babcock open a letter from Joyce, nor was he dismissed for leaving his post and going to St. Louis as a witness in the Babcock case.

Gen. Sherman on the Indian War.

General Sherman says the proposition from the agency Indians that a cessation of hostilities with Sitting Bull and his adherents shall be arranged in the interest of permanent peace is altogether out of the question, for several reasons. The Indian tribes with which the Government is at war are not such a nation as to allow the establishing of any negotiations of this or any character. No confidence can be placed in their promises. While another potent reason for not favoring the petition of the peaceable Indians at the agency is that the request does not come from the hostile tribes, and there is no ground for believing there is a desire for peace. General Sheridan's views on the proposition are not yet received at headquarters.

Postoffice Investigation.

The majority report of the Postoffice Committee severely censures Postmaster General Creswell, and declares that the evidence suggests that the Postoffice Department during his administration was either in collusion with wrong-doers or criminal negligence, or that gross incompetence existed. Mr. Jewell is also censured for not remeding the evils of the preceding administration when discovered by him.

The minority report, which is signed by Messrs. Cannon, Miller and Stowell, sets forth that the great amount of testimony taken prevents the submission of even an intelligent analysis of facts in the report, limited as this must necessarily be, although they are able without any difficulty to arrive at the conclusion that in this, as in all former investigations, the testimony itself furnishes a most complete and satisfactory vindication of the Department and its management since the inauguration of President Grant.

The Whisky Frauds.

Elmer Washburne, Chief of the Secret Service, testified before the sub-committee on whisky frauds yesterday afternoon as to the part he took under instructions from Solicitor Wilson in the discovery of evidence of whisky frauds in Chicago, the seizures having been made by the supervisors. None of the evidence obtained by him implicated Senator Logan or Powell. His examination will be continued to-day.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Aquatic.

SARATOGA, August 9.—In the single scull race Riley was the winner in 12:20¾. Kennedy second in 13:34. Yates gave out. The winning time last year was 13:39. The Northwesterns won the four-oared race, the Showaecamettes second, Atalantas third. Time of the winners, 18:04¾; second time, 18:15 1-2.

The Irish Rifle Team for America.

LONDON, August 9.—The Irish rifle team for America are as follows: J. Rigby, Fenton, Johnson, Milner, Cooper, Joynt, Goff, Greenhill, Thyne, Dyas and Pollock. Two gentlemen who won places in the competition, Smyth and Ward, are unable to leave on account of private affairs. The team will sail on the 25th inst.

Base Ball.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 9.—Cincinnatis, 1; Indianapolis, 6.

COLUMBUS, August 9. — Chicagos, 5; Buckeyes, 0.

HARTFORD, August 9. — Hartfords, 9; Athletics, 1.

A Dishonest Bank Teller.

NEW YORK, August 9.—William H. H. Bennett, a former paying teller and assistant book-keeper of the Mechanics and Traders Savings Bank, has been arrested, charged with fraud upon the bank. The aggregate amount alleged to be taken is large.

SECOND EDITION

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

Speech by Senator Blaine.

The Democracy Handled Without Gloves—Tilden's Tricks in Politics Exposed—Using His Wealth to Buy Votes.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 9.—At the Third Congressional District Convention, to-day, Mr. Blaine was received most enthusiastically, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I came here to-day rather for the purpose of shaking hands with old friends and returning thanks for past kindnesses than with any intention of speech-making. I congratulate you sincerely and heartily on the unanimity with which you have selected your candidates. It has been many years since any contest has marred the harmony or impaired the efficiency of the Republicans of this district, and I rejoice that this good feeling is to be preserved and perpetuated. Since the second election of Mr. Lincoln no National contest has been more far-reaching in its consequences than that now pending. The Democratic party represent and embody all that there is in this country of disloyalty and repudiation. I do not say that every Democrat is a disloyalist or a repudiator, but it is patent to the most careless observers that the converse of the proposition is true. Mr. Tilden has the reputation among his political friends in New York of being a wary, not to say wiry, political manager. He has also the reputation of possessing large wealth, and of being ready to use it to promote political ends. It is said that he has marked the State of Maine as a good field for the investment of his political funds, with the hope of reducing our majority in September. Certain well known Democrats, who are now on the itinerant list in this State, are said to be part of the mobilized army of Tilden. Watch them and follow them and counteract them, and let them know that the Republicans of Maine are not to be bought, but that it will require all of Mr. Tilden's spare cash to keep his own troops in line and to prevent many of them from passing over to the ranks of the Republican loyalty and national good faith.

Let me conclude, gentlemen, by thanking you most heartily for the overwhelming and almost embarrassing cordiality of your reception and by expressing the hope that as my health grows firmer I shall meet you again during this most important campaign, and meet you always with words of cheer and assurances of victory.

Mr. Blaine was frequently interrupted by storms of applause. A series of resolutions were then adopted, and the following elicited unbounded enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Third District look back with pride and satisfaction to the long, eminent and influential services of Hon. James G. Blaine as their Representative in Congress, that they cordially tender to him their continuous confidence and high regard in his new and important sphere of official duty, and they hereby pledge him the united and hearty support of his old constituents for his election by the next Legislature as United States Senator.

Missouri Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The Republican State Convention met at Jefferson City at noon to-day. After a temporary organization was effected the usual committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess till two o'clock.

On reassembling Hon. Malcom McMillan was chosen permanent President. Nominations for Governor being in order, Geo. A. Finkleberg, of St. Louis, was nominated, and notwithstanding a letter from him was read positively declining to be a candidate, the nomination was carried by acclamation; for Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Allen; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigle; Treasurer, Col. John Searanee; Auditor General, Geo. E. Smith; Attorney General, A. W. Millins; Register of Lands, Richard Drane; Judge of Supreme Court, David Wagner; Railroad Commissioners, T. R. Allen, E. D. Harper and Isaac Hays. Electors at large, Col. D. P. Dyer, J. H. Cole (colored); alternates, J. V. Pratt; Col. A. E. Detmore. First District, Henry Heinnetz; alternate, B. W. Eating. Second District, John C. Vogel; alternate, B. F. Krattman. Third District, Chas. A. Stiefel; alternate, A. J. Dyer. Fourth District, Gustave H. Gem; alternate, W. C. Deltz. Fifth District, J. P. Thompson; alternate C. H. Foster. Sixth District, A. F. Lewis; alternate, H. J. Maynard. Seventh District, L. L. Bridges; alternate, J. E. Epstein. Eighth District, Wm. Warner; alternate, Henry Smith. Ninth District, A. J. Harlan; alternate, E. Wyett. Tenth District, D. L. Miller; alternate, W. A. Low. Eleventh District, J. H. Turner; alternate; J. R. Vance. Twelfth District, R. D. Cramer; alternate, C. P. Hessmacher. Thirteenth District, Frank Muench; alternate, Ira Hall.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a very long platform, of which the following is the substance:

First. That as the preservation of the Union was accomplished by the Republican party, the perpetuation of our existence as a nation and the maintenance of our liberties depends on the continuance in power of the Republican party.

Second. That we should regard the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency of the United States as a national calamity, practically reopening questions settled by the war, by placing in power one whose political record identifies him with those who hold the doctrine of secession, and are opposed to coercive measures to preserve the Union.

Third. That the assumption of the Democratic National platform and the letters of the candidates that the Democratic party is a party of reform is false and a brazen pretense of virtue which it does not possess, and is shown to be so by the past history of the party, especially illustrated by the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, whom the resolution proceeds to charge at length with devotion to railroad combinations and acquiring wealth by railroad stock jobbing, personal and political association with Tweed, ballot box stuffing, &c.

Fourth. That true reform and honest administration of the Government can be looked for only at the hands of the Republican party, which has the disposition and courage to punish unworthy members of the party.

Fifth. Calls for a change of administration in this State, that immigration, which was checked by the accession of the Democracy to power, may be restored, investments of capital made safe, and the development of the State secured.

Sixth. That we pledge support to the public school system, and oppose every obstacle to its success or usefulness.

Seventh. Heartily approves the National platform adopted at Cincinnati, reaffirms it, extols Hayes and Wheeler, and calls on all citizens, without regard to party affiliation, to rally to their support.

The following amendment or addition to the platform was adopted:

Resolved, That while the mighty advancement towards perfection of human rights, won by soldiers and patriots of the Union, be vigilantly guarded, the Republican party stands ever ready to welcome to full fellowship all persons who have ever been in the council or camp of the rebellion, upon the single condition of belief and in support of Republican principles, so that the valor and heroism of Americans, whether born of right or wrong judgment, shall be honored by a patriotic devotion to a nation whose great foundation was laid by our common fathers.

Adjourned.

General Butler in Favor of Specie Payments.

BOSTON, August 9.—B. F. Butler's letter accepting the proffered nomination for Congress by the Seventh District Republicans is published to-day. He says he has not changed his views; but the country having been committed in favor of resumption by legislative action, he believes it should be carried into effect as speedily as possible, and places himself squarely upon the Republican platform.

Michigan Democrats.

DETROIT, August 9.—The State Democratic Convention of Michigan was held to-day. It nominated the following ticket: For Governor, W. L. Webber; Lieutenant Governor, Julius Houseman; Secretary of State, Geo. W. House; Treasurer, J. G. Parkhurst.

The platform endorses the action of the St. Louis Convention.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 9.—In forty-one counties Houston's majority is 27,101. The remaining twenty-four counties in 1874 gave him a majority of 17,000, and it is not thought they will fall behind. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee telegraphs to United States Senator Eaton: "Negroes in large numbers voted with us."

Congressional Nominations.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 9.—In the Third District Republican Convention to-day Stephen D. Lindsey was nominated for the long term, and Edwin Flye for Blaine's unexpired term. Speeches were made by Blaine and others.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Presidential Electors met here to-day, and renominated Horace Davis, a prominent business man of this city, for Congress. H. T. Page was renominated in the Second district.

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—At the Republican Convention for the First District at Elkhorn, to-day, Charles G. Williams was renominated for Congress.

Tennessee Democrats.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 10.—The largest Democratic Convention held in the State for years has just adjourned (12:30 A. M.) Governor Porter was renominated by acclamation, and ex-Gov Isham G. Harris and General Wm. B. Bate chosen Presidential electors for the State at large. The platform ratifies the action of the St. Louis Convention, opposes the repudiation of any obligation justly due creditors of the State or National Government, and for the present, because of business depression, shrinkage of values and impoverishment of the people, opposes any increase of taxation and favors rigid economy.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

A Panic in Belgrade.

Prince Milan Ready to Negotiate for Peace or Abdicate.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

BERLIN, August 9.—A mediation by the powers is considered impossible until the Montenegrins are driven off Turkish soil.

According to private information, Prince Charles is greatly discomfited at the change in the Cabinet and the increasing power of the Radicals. His abdication is feared.

LONDON, August 9.—The *Times*, considering the capture of Gurgusovatz a severe, if not fatal, blow to the Servians, says: The Turkish Ministers must be solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make wanton use of their victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may safely commit the one-hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria, they are the victims of infatuation, nor will Turkey be allowed to make such use of their victory as to cancel Servian freedom. Servia is under the protection of the great powers, and with them will be the duty of imposing any needful restraint on the impetuous spirit of her people.

VIENNA, August 9.—Gen. Tchernayeff effected a junction with Gen. Horvatovich yesterday, and has taken up a position at Banja, commanding the heights. Moukhtar Pacha has been compelled to place his troops on half rations, and has slight hopes of relief. Gen. Antitich attacked Dervish Pacha near Sienitza, and after three days' fighting the Turks were defeated.

Ristics, the Servian Premier, is preparing a note to the powers, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia. The latter are accused of mutilating wounded and of burning villages and carrying petroleum in knapsacks for the purpose.

LONDON, August 10.—A dispatch from Saitschar states that on the arrival of the Turks there the town was found to be deserted, only four women and five children remaining. Gen. Leschjanin is to be court martialed for not defending the place. The Montenegrins have abandoned the neighborhood of Bilek. A portion of their forces have been sent to the southern frontier.

LONDON, August 10.—A dispatch from Berlin represents that a panic prevails in Belgrade. The populace vehemently demand the dismissal of Ristics, and that the powers be appealed to to avert ruin.

Positive advices from St. Petersburgh state that the railways in Russia have been preparing for the possible transportation of troops. There is no immediate danger, however, of Russian intervention.

Prince Milan is ready to negotiate or abdicate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Under Secretary Bourke said: Several representations have been made to the Porte regarding the cruel and atrocious scenes in Bulgaria. The Porte has been informed that a recital of those deeds has created in the English mind the greatest indignation and horror. I have reason to believe that these occurrences ceased some little time ago, and that punishment is being inflicted by the Porte upon the perpetrators. A British consular agent has been appointed at Philippolis, with special instructions on the subject of these atrocities.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON August 9, 1876.

SENATE.

Homesteads.

During the morning hour a number of bills on the calendar not objected to were passed; among them the House bill to allow homestead settlers to make proof of settlement before courts as well as before receivers.

The Legislative Appropriation.

MR. WINDOM, from the conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and addressed the Senate at length as to the condition of the bill, stating that the committee had agreed on every point except as to the compensation of the President of the United States and Representatives and Senators in Congress. He moved that a new conference be authorized, and expressed his opinion that the committee would be able to agree finally.

After discussion the old conferees were reappointed without objection, it being understood that their reappointment was an expression of the sense of the Senate that they should adhere to the position taken by them against a reduction of the salaries of the President and of Senators and Representatives.

Morton's Resolution.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, and Mr. PATTERSON resumed his remarks. He commented at great length upon the laws passed by the South Carolina Democratic Legislature in 1865, in the days of reconstruction, and argued that the Southern people were unwilling to accord to the colored men of the South the rights secured to them by the war. If Samuel J. Tilden were to go to Edgefield county to-morrow, the chances were M. C. Butler, who was concerned in the Hamburg affair, would be chairman of a committee to receive him. Let Tilden be elected President by honest people, and everybody would say Amen. But for the sake of civilization it should not go abroad that he could not be elected unless he got the votes of all murderers in the South. South Carolina was a Republican State by a large majority, and if she should be taken out of the list of Republican States and the whole South should become Democratic, it would simply be that section arrayed against the North again, and it meant war. There would be a new horror, and the penalty would be visited upon the people of the South again by the North. The Democratic party of the North encouraged the Democrats of the South to go into war, and when they got them into that trouble sneaked back. The result was the Democrats of the South had supreme contempt for the Northern Democracy. He defended the present Legislature of South Carolina, and said it was as wise and useful as the Legislature of any other State. That State had 2,500 schools, 3,000 school teachers, and 110,000 children going to school. He said he spoke in favor of peace and harmony, and declared there had been more men murdered in the South for opinion's sake since the war than were killed on the Federal side in any battle during the war.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the Senate meet to-night with the understanding that this Mississippi, or political, debate be finished. Three days would then be left for legislation.

Mr. HAMLIN moved that the Senate at 5 o'clock take a recess until 7:30. Agreed to, and Mr. WALLACE took the floor upon Mr. Morton's resolution to print extra copies of the President's message, &c., but before concluding his argument the Senate took a recess.

Upon reassembling Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of schools of any religious sect. Placed on the calender. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. WALLACE then continued his remarks on the Morton resolution, and was replied to by Mr. Sherman, but before the latter concluded the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Committee Reports.

Majority and minority reports of the Postoffice Committee on the investigation into straw bids, &c., made by Messrs. CLARK, of Missouri (Chairman), and CANNON, were ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. BAGBY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of thirty dollars per month to the widow of Capt. Yates, of the Seventh Cavalry, killed at the battle of the Little Big Horn. Passed.

Mr. LYNDE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of Schumaker and King as connected with the Pacific Mail subsidy, and Mr. LORD, of New York, made a minority report. They were ordered printed in the *Record*, with the intimation that they would soon be called up for discussion.

Mr. VANCE (Ohio), chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported back with an amendment the Senate concurrent resolution for printing the report of the Mississippi investigation. The Senate resolution provides for 4,000 copies for its own use. The amendment provides for the same number, but distributes them—1,500 to the Senate and 2,500 to the House.

After brief discussion the amendment was agreed to by a party vote, the Republicans opposing it, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. CROUNSE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill appropriating $7,500 for publishing the history of surveys and expeditions by the United States during the present century. Passed.

Political Discussion.

The House then discussed political subjects, and was addressed by Mr. HOAR, who commented on Mr. Lamar's speech, which, he said, was in full accord with the uniform tone of the Democratic press North and South, and in full accord with the uniform current of speech that prevailed among that gentleman's colleagues when questions relating to the position of the South had arisen. He (Hoar) took issue with Mr. Lamar's claim that there was prevalent corruption or maladministration in public affairs, and he declared it as his belief that the period of sixteen years in which the Republican party had held power was freer from corruption and maladministration than the period of sixteen years which followed the inauguration of Gen. Washington.

Mr. HOOKER replied to Mr. Hoar in the usual strain of the Democrats.

Mr. HOOKER said colored men were beginning to find who were their friends, and they had helped to roll up a Democratic majority of thirty thousand in Alabama. There was no friend of the colored race truer or more honest than their old masters.

Mr. SMALLS—That is not so.

Mr. HOOKER—That is your opinion. I never expected that any white politician or any colored politician would acknowledge it.

Mr. SMALLS—If you keep the Ku-klux back not one will vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. HOOKER—They have voted in my State, and will do it again.

Mr. SMALLS—If you withdraw the Ku-klux they will not.

Mr. HOOKER—That is all nonsense and the country knows it is nonsense. [Laughter.]

The Disagreeing Conference.

Mr. RANDALL, from the conference on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had come to no conclusion, and explained the difference. He expressed his conviction that the determination of the Senate was fixed and unalterable. The responsibility was on the Senate, and the Senate was willing to assume it.

Mr. MORRISON, of the conference committee, said that the House conferees had pressed their views to the very extremity of right and duty. He knew of no way to compel the Senate to concur in the opinion of the House. One result of an agreement would be the discharge of 765 employes and an annual saving of $1,500,000 below the amount insisted on by the Senate. That at least was something.

Mr. KASSON, the third member of the conference committee, also made some explanatory remarks of the work of the conference committee.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the House conferees recede from their position regarding the salary of the President and Congressmen, and the same Conference Committee was reappointed.

Counsel was authorized to defend the Speaker and officers of the House in the Hallet Kilbourne suit.

Mr. BLAND wished to know when he should have an opportunity of making a necessary parliamentary motion that would put a stop to the "bloody shirt" political humbug in a debate in which the country had no interest whatever. He was called to order by the Speaker, and the House adjourned.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa., opens September 13. Civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. Theo. Hyatt, President P. M. A. Col. Hyatt will be at the Monongahela House on Thursday, August 10, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and will be happy to see patrons of the academy and others on official business.

EDUCATIONAL.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, N. J.—An excellent school in a charming location. Send for catalogue. REV. WM. C. BOWEN, A. M., Pres. 14-d&S

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 14th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. 111

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.—Delightful location. Easy of access. Experienced teachers. New library. Health-lift exercise. Rates reduced. Duties resumed Sept. 6. J. H. SHUMAKER, PH. D., Principal. The Principal will be at the Seventh Avenue Hotel on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and any others who wish to make inquiries regarding the School.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY FOR LADIES, LE ROY, GENESSEE CO., N. Y.—Full College curriculum. Distinct School of Music, German and Conservatory methods employed. New Art College, arranged after the method of New York Academy of Design, under the direction of accomplished artists. Drawing and Painting from life. Location healthy, beautiful, and convenient. Terms moderate. Forty-second year opens September 14. For catalogues, address MRS. E. E. I. STAUNTON. 176-TTHS

Pittsburgh Female College,
The leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of Ladies. TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS. Superior advantages in Music in the CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC connected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States, affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term commences Sept. 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for catalogue. 16-TTHS

THE
Western University
Cor. Ross and Diamond Streets,
WILL BE OPEN ON
Monday, Sept. 4,
And after October 15, will continue with greatly increased facilities, in the way of new buildings for the accommodation of pupils.
THE FACULTY now numbers 16 gentlemen, skilled in the profession of teaching.
THE DEPARTMENTS, Academical, Engineering (Civil and Mechanical) and Preparatory Departments are well manned, and no efforts are spared to make instruction thorough and practical.
Military Drill Daily.
Special instruction in Analytical Chemistry, with practice in Laboratory. Cabinets extensive and well arranged. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus good and abundant.
Libraries Free to All.
Examinations for admission to College Classes will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.
Apply at University Building, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., or address,
GEORGE WOODS, Chancellor.
122-MTH

POLITICAL.

☞ATTENTION GRAND CENTRAL HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB—The members of the Grand Central Hayes and Wheeler Club are requested to meet at the Franklin Street School House on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. A good band will be on hand.
By order of
JOHN HATFIELD, Captain.
136

DIVIDENDS.

☞DIVIDEND—THE MANAGERS of the EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 20th, 1876, at No. 406 Penn street, Pittsburgh.
JULY 5, 1876. CHRISTIAN SIEBERT. 165-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between John L. Moorhouse and Abraham W. Carsten, under the firm name of MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said A. W. Carsten having sold and transferred all his interest in said firm and business to said John L. Moorhouse.
All debts owing to the said partnership are to be collected and received by said John L. Moorhouse, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
JOHN L. MOORHOUSE,
A. W. CARSTEN,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 8, 1876. 131

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE
NEW DRESS GOODS.
JNO. L. MOORHOUSE
Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.
Have opened some handsome designs in
NEW DRESS GOODS!
PLAID GRENADINES,
BROCADE GRENADINES,
BLACK and WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
COLORED CHECK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED CASHMERES,
BLACK CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
PLAID and STRIPE DRESS GOODS,
BROCADE CASHMERES.
ONE LOT OF
COLORED DRESS SILKS
At $1.25, extraordinary good value for the price, sold usually at $1.50. BLACK SILKS from 75c to $4.00.
We desire to call attention to one lot of Black Silks in Soft Cashmere Finish at $2.00, warranted to wear and give good satisfaction, and an extraordinary bargain.
Samples sent on application.
JNO. L. MOORHOUSE
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Orders for July
FOR THE
PATENTED
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Flour
Having been nearly double those of any previous month, we would ask the trade to order ahead of immediate wants to secure the Flour when needed. Its quality commends it, hence the largely increased demand.
PEABODY,
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Suits, Costumes and Ulsters.
We keep the largest and best assortment of the above goods in the city, and our largely increased sales over any former year is the best guarantee to purchasers that our prices, styles and fabrics are satisfactory.
We have just opened new styles BLACK and COLORED DAMASSE and HAMBURG NET OVERDRESSES; FRENCH FOULARD SUITS AND COSTUMES; EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS, JACKETS AND OVERSKIRTS; LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ULSTERS; BLACK HERNANI SUITS; also, another invoice of those STYLISH SILK SUITS at from $33 to $50.
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25 FIFTH AVENUE. 25

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BRILLIANT MILLS.
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FLOUR
GRAIN
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FEED,
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TORCHES,
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RECEIVED THIS DAY (JULY 24.)
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MATTINGS,
MOSQUITO BARS.
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☞Now in stock a full line of Fine Flannels, Plain and Cheviot styles. Fine and Fancy Knitting Yarns of all colors.

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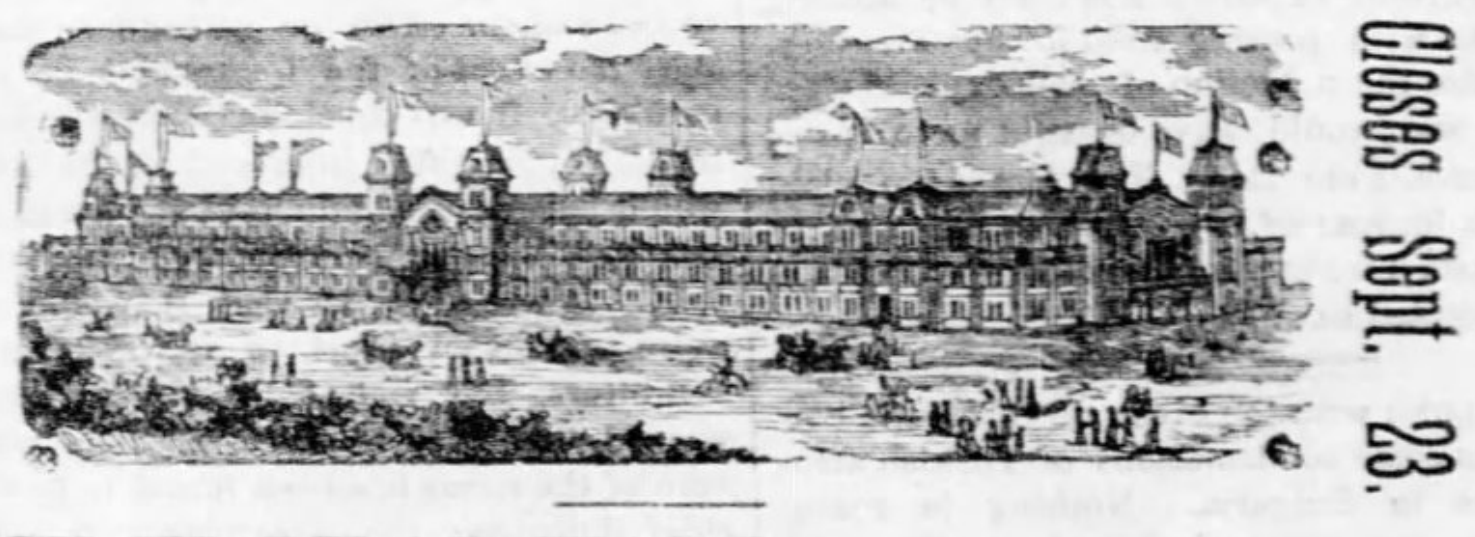

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50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. MARKET & BETWEEN FERRY STS.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE, MALLEABLE AND CAST IRON FITTINGS.
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THE NEWEST THING OUT.
FOULARD PERCALE SUITS.
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
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BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.
Pier, Dannals & Co,
SELL THEIR
FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT
$1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS,
Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles!
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Official Paper of Allegheny County

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

THE two Houses of Congress, having substantially agreed on the appropriation bills, there is, at least, a prospect of adjournment.

EVEN Senator BAYARD is at last disgusted with the course pursued by his political friends in the House; and not only advises the Senate not to yield to their demands, but insists that were he the President, he would veto their bill, were it to pass. It does not often happen that a Democrat will break out so positively against his colleagues.

THE latest news from the frontier is rather ominous, and indicates trouble and severe fighting with the Sioux. They have gotten between CROOK's forces and those of General TERRY. CROOK was on the move with 2,100 men, aiming evidently to strike the chief force of the Sioux. We soon will have knowledge of a battle of some importance.

THE situation in the Indian country is anything but encouraging. Reports give the Indians a force large enough to overwhelm our troops under CROOK and TERRY, and fears are entertained of the result of the forthcoming battle. On the other hand, the troops and horses are said to be in fine condition, and ready to meet the Indians in battle. That it will be a hard contest, there is no reasonable doubt.

THE Centennial still moves along, having increased its attendance, but not sufficiently to meet the expectations of the management. The military attract, to some extent, but the daily attendance since the heated term has not risen above 25,000. There is talk of soon opening the Exposition of evenings, and of setting apart special days at twenty-five cents admission. Such are some of the mooted changes. The Exposition is deserving of all the encouragement it can receive, and it is a grand affair.

THERE is an old adage that "to the pure all things are pure," and we suppose we may add in the spirit of the above saying that to fools all things are foolish. The *Post* chops logic in the attempt to enforce TILDEN's idea that economy will put gold in the Government treasury. It may put greenbacks there, but not gold. TILDEN had more sense than the *Post*, for he bases his position on the idea that the same financial rule applies to Government and individual. Let us see how this will work. An individual having an income of $10,000 economizes till he spends but half of it. Will what remains be, by some wonderful mutation, changed from greenbacks to gold? To resume, the Government must have gold; and to get gold the trade of the country must be so adjusted as to sell more that we buy abroad. For the Government to save a given amount on its current expenses has little or nothing to do with putting gold in the Treasury, or else the reduction of such expense since the war would have brought us to specie payments ere this. The fact is too plain for a journal of any sense to attempt to sustain TILDEN; and none but the *Post* has attempted to.

ALONG with the break down of the Servians come confirmations of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. Nothing in recent times compares in point of atrocity, with the senseless and cruel destruction of human life among the Bulgarians, by the Turkish irregular troops. The utterly indifferent course pursued by the English Government makes her morally responsible for a part of those atrocities, and this fact is beginning to be pressed home on the DISRAELI ministry. Our news columns have contained such of the particulars of these barbarities as have been given to the public, but it is evident that the full truth can hardly be put in language. The Sultan is reported to have given a considerable sum from his private purse to relieve the Bulgarian sufferers, while his government is making exertions to punish the officers guilty of permitting the outrage. All this may palliate, but cannot excuse the outrage. But the cold blooded policy of the English cannot be palliated or excused. Where the lives of thousands of human beings will not even call out remonstrances from a power whose word is law to those who control the action of the troops, it is criminal indeed to withhold an expression favorable to civilization and mercy.

THE silver question is perplexing other countries besides the United States. England, in order to avert an element of danger has, it is said, offered to purchase all the silver the German Government has to sell. In England silver is a legal tender up to forty shillings, or about ten dollars; and in fact the double standard actually prevails in every country where silver was supposed to be demonetized. During the last four years France has bought $156,000,000 of silver. The indications now are that the leading nations realize the mischief done by the depreciation of silver and the exaggerated value of gold, and are gradually seeking to retrace their steps. The impolicy of our holding to the surreptitious law demonetizing silver is all the more palpable in view of this fact. In the course of the next few years we may find the commercial nations of Europe as anxious to get rid of their great hoards of gold as they were to get them up. The depreciation of silver and the scarcity of gold will disappear under corresponding circumstances and influences. Let us hold fast to our course, pursue our measures in our own way, and look to our own interests alone without the least regard to those of Europe, and we shall succeed. Many of the statistics in circulation in reference to the stocks of gold and silver in Europe are pure guesswork. Even those contained in an English Parliamentary report are mere estimates. It is simply proper to restore the silver currency to the country, and thus put our bonds in the exact relation to the coin currency of the country they were in, when our national debt was contracted.

ONE or two papers East are full of anxiety lest our Consul General at Frankfort on the Maine, and Minister BANCROFT DAVIS have not properly sustained the claims of the American Eagle. It seems that on the Fourth of July, a so-called Democratic Association determined to make use of the occasion to address a letter to the Consul General, in the interest of local politics, while assuming to be a mere international compliment. The Consul General declined to receive it, on the ground that his office did not involve political, but only commercial interests. The letter or address was thereupon sent to BANCROFT DAVIS, who also returned it, on the ground that being a representative of the United States Government to a friendly power, he could not receive communications from a source unfriendly to the Government to which he was accredited. The address of this political society contained allusions that were certainly unfriendly to the German Government. It closed, at least, as follows: "And all of us hope that the seed of Republican ideas, sown on the Fourth of July, 1776, will one day bear fruit on German soil." The refusal of their address is made the subject of considerable excitement on the part of the Association, and a paper inquires whether the American Government endorses the course of its representatives? We presume it cares nothing about it, and that if called upon to determine, will fully sustain the action taken. So long as we have representatives to a foreign power, it is fair to presume that we will treat that power civilly and politely. This is the proper course, and this is about all there is in the question at issue.

IN ARGUING against a date for resumption, TILDEN shows the exact amount of tenacity he will bring to a given idea, by going back on himself. When the Resumption act was passed by Congress, he demanded that the Legislature of New York should endorse it, by enacting a law of similar tenor there. It is in two sections, as follows:

"SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after January 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold, United States gold certificates, or National Bank notes, which are *redeemable in gold on demand.*

"SEC. 2. *Every contract or obligation*, made or implied, and payable within this State, and made or implied after January 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied.

"Approved, March 22, 1875.
"SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Governor."

It will be seen that this goes much farther, and is much more rigid in its application to the people, than the act of Congress on the same subject. Congress merely proposes to resume,—the whole of its pledge applying to itself, but not affecting, at the time of resumption, the people in any disagreeable way. TILDEN's law proposes to *make the people resume*,—by forcing them to pay their taxes in gold, and all other contracts as well. Now, after going to this amazing limit, he entirely abandons his original ground, and favors putting the date of resumption altogether aside,—and after thus dodging, he asks the public to trust him!

OUR EXPOSITION.

An unfriendly allusion, by a Philadelphia paper, to the Pittsburgh Exposition, is a sufficient justification for the statement of a few facts bearing upon the two Expositions, that are pertinent to the present moment. The Exposition being so rapidly prepared in this city, is not meant or believed to be antagonistic to the interests or success of the Centennial Exposition. Our manufacturers were not influenced in the slightest particular against exhibiting at Philadelphia, and as many sent exhibits there as would have done so had no Pittsburgh Exposition been thought of. This is a fact that is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. No one connected with our Exposition ever attempted, directly or indirectly, to hinder any from preparing for and exhibiting at Philadelphia, despite the fact that it is well known that it would, to some extent, militate against ours. Nor has there been any disposition, in this city, among the press, to prevent the attendance of our people at Philadelphia. On the contrary, the Pittsburgh press has treated the Centennial Exposition with marked liberality, with, so far as we are aware, not a single recognition in return. We have never heard of a pass to the Exposition being sent to a Pittsburgh editor in return for all that has been done. Yet up to this moment, not an expression has been made, through the press of this city, unfriendly to the Great Exposition.

The management of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute took all phases of the question of interference, of the probabilities of success, and all else into careful consideration. They estimated closely the probable attendance at the Centennial from this city, the class of persons likely to go, and the effect on attendance here. Also the effect of the Centennial on our exhibits. It was concluded that the Centennial by inspiring interest in expositions, would benefit us as much, as it would injure by attracting persons from this city to it. It was expected that it would require an unusual effort to secure enough exhibitors, but was believed that effort would be attended by success. The pressure of the times has been found to be the chief difficulty; the asperities left over from last year did some harm, but despite all these, enough exhibitors are certainly secured to make the Exposition this year an undoubted success. This is not parade, but a simple statement of fact, founded on a thorough knowledge of the situation. Owing to the stop-off during the day, of travel from the West, the exhibits this year will be observed by a concourse of people, extending over a wider area of country, than will probably ever be present again.

In its representative character, the present year's Exposition will far exceed that of last year. That was a splendid show; this will be a tolerably comprehensive exhibit of what Pittsburgh is, as a manufacturing and commercial city. The Art department will be more evenly good than last year. Then there were some excellent, and some common paintings. Now, the average of excellence will be very high. Floral Hall will be exquisite,—a scene of aqueous and floral beauty. We mention these facts that our readers may know the exact truth.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The pith of Mr. TILDEN's reasoning is that the United States Government is to resume specie payments, if at all, by economy; or, as he puts it, by living within its means. Putting aside any doubts we may have, as to the correctness of this theory, it still remains that the House at Washington, with a majority in his political interest has not only done nothing in the direction of his views, but has actually followed the opposite course. It has already been remarked that even his letter of acceptance proves that Mr. TILDEN's party is stronger than himself,—the repeal of the resumption date proving this. The policy of his party, therefore, in Congress, fairly indicates just how far he will be allowed to reach after resumption through economy. Three thousand nine hundred bills have been introduced and printed, since the opening of the present session of the House, of which the large majority represent schemes for getting money out of the Treasury. If so much as a tithe of this formidable array of Treasury grabs were to be enacted into laws, the Treasury would be robbed of its last dollar, and the tax-payers compelled to foot the bills for new issues of bonds to run the Government. Notwithstanding the general stringency of hard times that prevails, and in spite of the moral check imposed upon them by the impending election, they have already introduced into the House eighty-one different bills for constructing railways by Government aid or land subsidy, and one hundred and forty-two bills for improving rivers or building canals at the expense of the National Treasury. Here are upward of two hundred and twenty distinct grabs proposed, nearly all of them by the Democratic members. Indeed, a very heavy proportion, especially of the river improvement schemes, come from the Southern Democrats, who seem to be of the opinion that it is the business of the taxpayers of the whole country to rebuild the waste places of the South, and restore the prosperity of which the war deprived them.

It is well that we should remember that all these bills are pending still, and that there will be less hesitancy in pushing them through, once the elections are over, than there is now. The Southern members openly declare in set speeches that they intend that extensive subsidies shall be employed to build railways through the South. The River and Harbor bill is in proof of this. The Senate struck out several millions from this bill, but the House tenaciously restored the items, while it was perfectly ready to cripple, by withholding means, the actual administration of the Government. Into the River and Harbor bill have been injected a dozen or more frauds upon the tax-payers, drawing hundreds of thousands of dollars in each case from the public Treasury, as preparatives or adjuncts to the grand schemes kept shady for a while from motives of policy, but which are to blossom out if the Democracy succeed, in the most gigantic system of internal improvements at the expense of the tax-payers which the country has yet beheld. For the Tennessee river alone that bill appropriates three hundred thousand dollars, a sum utterly beyond any proper objects of expenditure in the present state of the public Treasury, and the general prostration of business interests. For three or four worthless rivers in North Carolina, the sum of $146,000 is appropriated by this bill; for the rivers and harbors of Georgia $167,000 are appropriated. For the State of Texas alone, the enormous sum of $402,500 is lavished; while the hungry little State of West Virginia asks for and receives, to improve the navigation of its creeks and rivers, the prodigious amount of $345,000 of the public money.

These are suggestive facts. Were they isolated, representing merely the efforts of separate sections to secure needed improvements, the case would be different. But a well defined, and matured policy embraces not merely the schemes that are being pushed through the present Congress, but the vast round of cotton and war claims that have been put in motion, but are held in abeyance, just now, from motives of policy. The cotton claims alone are estimated at $200,000,000, and are not dead, by any means. Hence, all the talk of economy contained in TILDEN's message amounts to nothing. His party is superior to him.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Progress of the Fair Point Gathering—Pittsburgers There—A Sail on the Lake.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIR POINT, LAKE CHAUTAUQUA,
August 8, 1876.

Notwithstanding the attractions of the Centennial, thousands are here to listen to the able lectures and addresses and enjoy the bracing air and beautiful scenery of this charming lake. The programme has been closely followed, and the exercises have been conducted with marked ability. Sunday School and Christian workers cannot fail to be benefitted by an attendance at these meetings. Dr. Vincent is the leading spirit. Prof. Sherwin directs the music. The North Carolinians frequently favor us with Southern melodies, while the "Itinerant Trio" occasionally sing some of Sankey's sweetest hymns. Fair Point has been much improved since last year. Many new cottages have been erected, and the grounds rendered quite attractive. The Assembly has now become a national institution, and we may expect that it will increase in interest from year to year. Thus far, Pittsburgh and vicinity are not largely represented here. I have noticed present Dr. A. A. Hodge and wife, Rev. J. S. Hutson, Prof. S. A. Espy, Rev. M. B Sloan, Mrs. Col. Cambell and daughter, Prof. L. H. Eaton and family, Rev. S. A. Taggart, Mr. John Thomas and Mr. R. B. Boobyer.

We have just enjoyed a most delightful sail on the lake from Mayville to Jamestown and return, in the splendid steamer Col. Phillips, commanded by Captain Wm. H. Whitney. The Captain is an excellent officer and highly popular, and, as a consequence, his boat is a great favorite. During the entire trip both shores are in full view, and the scenery is highly picturesque and beautiful. At the "Week's House," in Jamestown, we partook of a splendid dinner. This is an excellent house, complete in all its arrangements. Those who stop here will be pleased, too, with their moderate bills. Jamestown, at the foot of the lake, is a fine old town of eight thousand inhabitants, engaged largely in manufactures. It has many beautiful residences, among the finest of which is that of ex-Governor Fenton. Mayville, Point Chautauqua, Fair Point, Bemis' Point, Lake View and Griffith's Point, are all attractive summer resorts. The Allegheny railroad has judiciously reduced the round trip fare from Pittsburgh to this place to five dollars. This will doubtless induce many from the "Smoky City" to take a trip to this beautiful lake. HOBART.

THE SIOUX WEST POINTER.

Is Sitting Bull a Graduate of Our Military Academy?—Reminiscences in the Life of "Bison," the Rough-and-Ready Cadet—Gen. Burnside Shaves Him.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* who signs himself "A West Point Graduate," asks the following very interesting question: Is Sitting Bull a West Point graduate? This question is asked in sober earnest, with the view of eliciting information, there being reasons for believing that this formidable warrior and so-called savage, now occupying so much of public attention, from the unquestioned skill and extraordinary courage with which he has met our soldiers, is really a graduate of the Military Academy. There may be some foundation for the reports as to his reading French and being familiar with the campaigns of the great Napoleon. Graduates of West Point, between 1846 and 1850, will remember a new cadet of both singular and remarkable appearance, hailing from the western borders of Missouri, who reported for duty in 1845, 1846 and 1847. Above medium height, apparently between eighteen and twenty years old, heavy-set frame, long, bushy hair, growing close to his brow and overhanging his neck and shoulders, his face covered with patches of white fuzzy beard, the general get-up of this plebe was such as to cause the old cadets to hesitate in the heretical jokes usually played off on new cadets. Nicknames are often applied to cadets that they carry with them among their friends into the army, and even to their graves. The thick neck, broad shoulders, and long, bushy hair, caused the name of "Bison" to be applied to this new-comer, and it adhered to him ever afterward. The West Point course he learned with ease, graduating in the upper third of his class. He had no disposition to be social, kept to himself, talked but little, and was never known to smile or laugh. During hours of recreation he did not mingle with his classmates, but was often seen in solitary walks around the plain or scaling the neighboring mountains even to their very summit. He was often out of his quarters after night, eluding successfully the vigilance of sentinels and officers, visiting the neighboring village in quest of strong drink, but never seen under its influence until after he had graduated.

This remarkable character passed his graduating examination creditably, received his diploma, but before doffing the cadet gray visited the village of Buttermilk Falls, below West Point a short distance, got intoxicated and became involved in a broil, in which stones and sticks were used freely. Several of the participants were badly hurt and the Bison himself much bruised. This conduct was regarded as so unbecoming and discreditable that on the recommendation of the academic board he was refused a commission in the army. He was heard of three times after leaving the academy, once at Galveston, Texas, There he had a terrible fight with some desperadoes, and was forced to leave. He was next seen on a California steamer, and going up the western coast he got into an altercation with the officers of the steamer and was placed under guard down in the hold and made to work. The third and last time, as far as we know, he was seen and recognized under the following circumstances: In 1858, about ten years after the Bison had graduated, Lieutenant Ives, of the topographical engineer corps, was engaged in making an exploration and survey of the Colorado river emptying into the Gulf of California. While engaged in this work he would quite often leave his boat in the afternoon and go on shore and bivouac till morning. On one of these occasions a party of Mohave Indians came into his camp, and after talking some time in Spanish, the chief says, in English: "Ives, do you know me?" The lieutenant was startled at hearing his name called so distinctly in English by this naked and painted-faced chief; he replied that he did not, and asked the chief where he had learned to speak English so well. The chief replied: "Never mind that; but do you know me, Ives?" The lieutenant scanned closely the huge painted chief, with feathers in head, rings through his nose and ears, and again answered that he did not, and again asked the chief where he had learned English, and how did it happen that he knew him. The chief replied that he did not wonder at his not knowing him, as his change of nationality had brought with it a great change in habits, dress and appearance, and then added: "I am the Bison; we were together at West Point. I have with this little party been watching you for several days. My band wanted to kill you and your little party, but I told them we had better wait, and see, and try and talk; that we might do better than kill you. I have made them understand that after you have left and gone back trade will spring up, and we can then do better by trading or robbing the boats loaded with goods and supplies of all kinds." The Indians retired, and were seen no more, nor did Ives bivouac on land any more. A year or two before this, Capt. Lyon (killed in the late war), of the army, had a desperate fight with the Indians on an island in the Colorado river, the Indians supposed to have been commanded by the Bison. He was successful for years in raiding on the settlements and extending as far off as Arizona. It may be and we think it probable with the settlements extending from the west to the east, and from east to west, and the Indian area diminishing constantly, that this Indian chief may have gone as far north as the Black Hills, and may be even the veritable Sitting Bull, for to the close observer Sitting Bull has shown as much skill and judgment as any educated civilized soldier could have done. It would not be strange if Sitting Bull proves to have been educated at West Point, and it seems to us probable that such is the case.

When Bison first entered the academy he had long, shaggy hair and patches of beard on his face. Some of the cadets put up a job on Sitting Bull to this effect: One of them asked him sternly why he had not his hair cut and his face shaven according to regulation. He said he did not know of the regulation. He was thereupon ordered to go to the barber shop and be sheared. He was directed to the room of Ambrose Burnside and Harry Heth, who have since become well known to fame. Heth was busy strapping a razor, and Burnside had a towel for an apron. Sitting Bull was informed that this was the barber shop, and he was promptly seated in the operating chair. One side of the head was closely cropped and one side of the face shaven when the drum beat. Bison, or Sitting Bull, was informed that they were obliged to quit work when the drum beat, and he was sent forth. Of course he was soon halted by the guard.

"Who are you?"

"I'm a new cadet."

"Why are you going about in that condition?"

"The barber told me he couldn't shave after eight o'clock."

"What barber?"

"In that room there," pointing to the abode of the wicked cadets.

"Oh, it was there, was it? Come with me." [The officer of the guard enters and finds the amateur barbers still in costume.] "Mr. Burnside, did you half shave this cadet?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, finish your work, sir," whereupon Sitting Bull sat down and General Ambrose Burnside shaved him.

POLITICAL NOTES.

BEN. HARRISON sticks. It is a bad day for Blue Jeans.

WHAT do the enthusiastic Democrats mean by crying, "'Rah for Tilden and Ten-drinks?"

FOR a man five feet tall, and possessed of but one visual orb, the protrusion of Tilden's "I" will strike people as impressive.

HENRY CLAY DEAN says he has turned his shirt over to Tilden. "Soapy Sam's" capacity for eating dirt entitles him to wear Dean's famous undergarment.

GEN. GARFIELD has been selected by the Ohio Republican State Committee to open their campaign, and he will do so by making a speech at Akron next Saturday.

VANCE, Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is the man who said he would "like to fill hell so full of Yankees that their arms and legs would stick out of the windows."

VOORHEES, of Indiana, who delights to be called "the tall sycamore of the Wabash," will stump Pennsylvania for "the great reform ticket." He declares now that he was only joking when he called Sam. Tilden a "railroad wrecker."

WHEN Tilden received the news of his nomination he cried: "I shall make an aggressive fight." But the old gentleman has settled down to his Congress water and toddy at Saratoga, and lets Butler, of Hamburg, S. C., get the start of him by commencing the slaughter.

THE latest novelty in summer suits for gentlemen is a Talma of duck canvas, with large portraits in oils of Hayes and Wheeler in front and of Tilden and Hendricks behind. This elegant though somewhat *prononce* costume is called, from the relative position of the candidates, the *a la Novembre.*

GOVERNOR TILDEN's letter shows the craft and shuffling timidity of the politician rather than the comprehensive grasp and outspoken boldness of the statesman. It is in no sense a great paper. The long, wordy, circumstantial, and tedious dissertation on finance which it embodies illustrates Talleyrand's saying, that the proper use of words is to conceal ideas.

A RESIDENT of Sam Randall's district says that that reformed salary-raiser, that modern Saul struck by economic lightning, was the most unpopular man in his district, and to-day couldn't be elected hog ringer. But such is the man who is undertaking to run both branches of Congress, and teach the President and Cabinet how to run the Government in a way to suit at present the Democracy.

SAYS the Lynchburg (Va.) *Press*: "The mistake of the Southern people, in our humble judgment, is that they cannot or will not accept what is called 'the situation.' They are continually looking backward instead of forward. They are continually brooding over and longing for the 'flesh-pots' of slavery,' while just before them is the land flowing with the milk and honey of peace, plenty and good will."

"JIMMY," sometimes called "Blue Jeans" Williams, has another qualification for the Governorship of Indiana besides his familiar name and his clothes. He is the master of a most eccentric and thoroughly original orthography. His compositions are said to abound in such defiances of arbitrary rules as "whoes," "dollarrs," and "scedule," while his punctuation is indescribable in its variety and freedom. "Jimmy" isn't "stuck up," and he isn't burdened with useless "larnin'." He ought to be a very popular candidate.

IT took President Monroe five days to prepare his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and Van Buren about the same time. Henry Clay accepted on the day after he was nominated. Polk took fourteen days; Cass two days; and Pierce and Scott less than a week. Buchanan, Lincoln (first time) and McClellan took ten days; Grant nine days the first time and five days the second time; Seymour twenty-three days; Greeley eighteen days for the Liberals and nine days for the Democrats; Hayes was nominated June 16, and replied July 8—twenty days; Tilden was nominated June 28, and was forty-two days about it, thus greatly exceeding the time of any preceding Presidential candidate. When he got through with his letter it was the poorest of the lot.

THE following communication appeared in the Democratic *Index*, of Columbus, Miss., on July 20th ult:

"*To His Imperial Majesty, Sitting Bull.*—SIR: Your Royal Highness is no longer worthy of the term, Lo, the poor Indian! Your recent deeds of valor, and your profound knowledge of military tactics—your insight into the manner of Yankee warfare—make you abundantly deserving of the title of High, the Big Injun. Sir, our sympathies are enlisted with you; our spirits are willing, but our hands are tied. If we can only break these shackles we are thine forever, we only ask a private's fare, *i. e.*, a pony and one of Uncle Sam's long-range guns, (and of the latter ye have plenty,) with which we can stand on the peaks near Little Big Horn and clean out all the Sheridans they can send against us. Yours, &c.,

"UNRECONSTRUCTED GRAYBACKS.

ATTENTION, Samuel Randall and Samuel Cox! Samuel Tilden desires to make some remarks. You've been doing some smart things in the way of tacking independent legislation on to appropriation bills. It wasn't a new dodge, but you have had a great deal of fun out of it, and no doubt think you deserve great praise from your party. Listen to what Samuel Tilden says about it, after a great deal of hard thinking. "In my judgment," says Samuel Tilden, "an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the wheels of the Government." Listen, Samuel Randall and Samuel Cox, to Samuel Tilden. He calls it "moral duress," and says it ought to be stopped.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

No Chance to Ponder.

The other afternoon, says M Quad, the crew of the Cleveland boat, which was to sail that evening, discovered an old chap stowed away among the freight to secure a free ride across the lake. The hose was on and the "pony" working, and the mate sent about fifty gallons of water into the nest of the stowaway. He came out on the gallop, wet to the hide, and charging up to the mate, he shouted:

"Who threw that water on me?"

"I did," was the reply.

"What for?"

"To help you ashore."

"That's the way," said the old man, as he took off his wet coat and held the tails between his knees while he sought to wring the water out of the sleeves and body. "I can't get off by myself anywhere and begin to ponder on the faded and gone but a barrel of salt falls on my ear, or some pirate hits me in the back with half of Lake St. Clair."

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Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE, UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything.
Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y.
d38-3m-T

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

20 BBLS. CHOICE NAVY BEANS
J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

NOTE---Despite the heavy advance in price of raw Silk, causing a scarcity and advance in prices of low priced Silks, we are pleased to announce to our patrons, our line in Black and Colored Dress Silks in as full, complete and attractive as ever, and the same good value for the money as heretofore. We respectfully invite an examination.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES.
At 5c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis.
At 12½c, Silk Striped Grenadines, worth 25c.
At 6¼c, Light Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
At 15 and 18¾c, special bargains in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 25c up to $2, Colored and Black Grenadines and Hernanis, worth 50c to $3.

DRESS SILKS.
At 25c, a special bargain in Jap Silks, worth 50c.
At 37½ and 50c, fine Japanese Silks, worth 62½ and 75c.
At 75c to $4.50, extra good value in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 upwards, fine Colored Dress Silks, superior bargains.
At $1.75, a special bargain in Colored Silks, reduced from $2.75.

NEW PLAIDS.
At 8⅓, 10 and 12½c, new desirable line of Plaids, good bargains.
At 15, 18¾ and 22c, new desirable Plaids, in new styles.
At 18¾c upwards very desirable line of Brocaded Goods.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
At 15c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 18¾c to 50c, special bargains in Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
At 25c to $1.50, a very extensive line of seasonable goods, extra good value.

CASHMERES.
At 45c, fine Colored Cashmeres, a good bargain.
Stock very attractive and complete.

LATEST STYLES IN SUITS.
Special bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Linen Suits. Latest styles, handsomely trimmed, at much less than former prices.
Very latest styles in Black and Colored Suits, in newest materials, at very low prices.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
Particular attention given to Suits made to order, and to orders from a distance.
Wedding outfits a specialty.

UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Summer and Merino and Muslin Underwear in all grades at lowest prices.

WAISTS AND SKIRTS.
Ladies' White and Colored Waists.
Children's and Boys' White and Colored Waists.
Skirts of all kinds for Ladies and Misses at very low prices.

WHITE GOODS.
Special bargains in a choice line and styles of White Goods of all kinds.

WINDOW SCREENS.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors, Canopies, Window Screens.
At 62½c. Scenic Window Screens, large size, just half price.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ready-made Clothing, &c., at lowest prices.
Lowest prices on all goods.

GENTS' SHIRTS.
Better value than ever in Unlaundried Shirts. We have opened a new line of these Shirts, warranted Wamsutta Muslin, all-linen, 3 ply fronts and cuffs with felled seams at only $1 each.
At 75c, splendid value in Unlaundried Shirts.
At 70c to $4, extra good value in Gents' Dressed Shirts.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
At 25c upwards, extra value in Gents' Summer Undershirts.
At 35c upwards, extra value in Gents' Heavy Merino Shirts.

HOSIERY.
At 6¼c, a bargain in a lot of Children's Striped Hose.
At 8⅓c, Ladies' extra length White Cotton Hose.
At 5c upwards, Gents' White and Fancy Cotton half Hose.
At 45c, Ladies' Real Balbriggan Hose, with Silk Stitching, sold at 75c, a special bargain.

FANCY GOODS.
Everything in the way of Furnishing and Fancy Goods always at lowest prices.

CALICOS AND MUSLINS.
At 4½, 5 and 6¼c, best makes of standard Calicos, none better.
At 4½, 5, 6¼, and 7c, very heavy Unbleached Muslins.
At 6¼, 7 and 8⅓c, extra good value in Bleached Muslins.
At 10c, very superior value in Bleached Shirtings.

LINENS AND DAMASKS.
The very best possible value in Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts Towels and Towelings, Napkins, Shirtings, Cheviots, Checks, Cantons, &c.
Special bargains this week.

HATS AND BONNETS.
Arrived and opened to-day, New Hats and Bonnets, very latest shapes; new early Autumn Flowers.

WINGS, TIPS, PLUMES.
New Wings, Tips, Plumes and Feathers, New Hat Ornaments, New Hat and Bonnet Shapes, New Ribbons in new shades.

RUCHINGS, LACES, &C.
A new and beautiful assortment of Neck Ruchings, in Net, Lace, Tarlatanes and Crepe Lisse, at very low prices.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.
A very select line of Ladies' New Fancy Neckwear, in handsome Lace and Crepe Lisse with embroidered ends. Plain and Fancy Silk Scarfs, Lace Neckties in White and Ecru. "Sicilian" Net Scarfs in all the new leading shades, also a full line of colors in "Sicilian" Net by the yard, at very lowest prices.

SCARF TRIMMINGS.
A full assortment of Lace Barbs and Scarfs, also Scarfing Net, and a choice assortment of Chantilly French Laces and Scarf Trimming.

EDGINGS, &C.
Special bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, beautiful designs, at greatly reduced prices.

COLLARS AND CUFF.
New Collars and Cuffs and Linen Setts, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Forms, Aprons, Fans, Hair Goods, &c.
New Novelties arriving daily.

Send for the August Number of our "Ladies' Journal." Sample Copy Mailed Free.
Free Omnibus and Delivery of Goods to and From the Principal Depots.

1876. 1876.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 FEDERAL STREET.
NEW GOODS.
CHOICE NEW LINE
DARK COCHECO PRINTS.
First quality 4-4 Chintzes, 8⅓c, Light and Medium Colors.
Great Bargains in Black and White Striped Skirts, at $1.00, extra quality and Plaited Trimming.
26-Inch Mohair Plaids,
12½c, imported goods, former price 25c.
NEW ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS
Large lot Black Alpacas at 25c.
Better value than ever before sold at this price, worth 10c a yard more.
Most decided bargains in Black Alpacas at 37½ and 50c.
New Black Cashmeres,
At 75, 85, 95c and $1.00.
Small lot 46-inch Black Cashmeres at 90c.
New Brown Dress Silks at $1.
New Colored Dress Silks at $1.12½.
In Plum, Prune, Brown, Navy Blue and Myrtle Greens.
All the choice shades in finer qualities
COLORED SILKS.
New Black Silks at $1.00.
New Black Silk $1.25 and $1.50,
In Gros Grain and Cachemire Finish.
New stock "Hand-Loom" Silks from $1.75 to $4.00 per yard.
4-4 Bleached Muslins at 6¼c.
4-4 Unbleached Muslins at 6¼c.
Good Canton Flannels 8⅓c.
New Tickings, Flannels, Pillow Case Cottons, Sheetings, &c., at lower prices for good qualities than ever before sold.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

BARGAINS FOR 20 DAYS.
To prevent a sacrifice of my property to pay notes endorsed to accommodate a friend, I have filed a bill in Bankruptcy that every creditor
MAY STAND EQUAL.
At the request of creditors for their benefit, I will sell for cash only, for twenty days the large stock of
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS,
Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Hosiery,
RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &C.
Call early and get
GREAT BARGAINS.
J. D. Carlisle's,
37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS. CARPETS.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

SUNDRIES IN STORE.
350 bales Broom Corn, all grades.
20,000 Painted Broom Handles.
60,000 Plain Broom Handles.
3,000 bushels choice Tennessee Pea Nuts.
10,000 feet No. 1 Dry Red Cedar Lumber.
18,000 pounds choice Southern Sumac.
15 bales good Ordinary Cotton.
B. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
WILL FIND
EXTRA GOOD VALUE
For their money in all our departments.
In order to close out our stock of goods, which is one of the largest in either city, we have marked everything down to prices that are much below value, and are meeting with such immense success that satisfies us that the public are satisfied that the prices we have made on our goods are
RARE BARGAINS.
We call particular attention to the following goods, which must be closed during the present season:
BLACK HERNANIS
Black Grenadines,
Plain, Plaid and Striped
Summer Dress Goods,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
AT $1.00 AND $1.50.
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,
Pongee Dress Goods, &c.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—We are still selling a very large quantity of our celebrated best quality Unlaundried Shirts at 90 cents each.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
Best Bargains
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH.
In order to reduce stock and make room for new importations, will sell for
THIRTY DAYS,
At the following
LOW PRICES.
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, $4.00.
Best Stone China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $15.00.
Best Stone China Chamber Sets, $3.75.
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.00.
Best China Dinner Sets, $30.00.
Decorated Dinner Sets, very low.
Vase and Mantle Ornaments.
Silver and Britannia Ware.
All Reduced!
100 WOOD ST.
GEO. H. GARBER.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRTET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Offer largest assortment,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
Attention is directed to the following:
Hamburg Embroideries, new and fresh goods, just opened at extremely low prices.
Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries.
Guipure and French Embroidered Bands.
Plain White, Colored and Mourning Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at bargain prices.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts with Collars attached.
Linen Neck Plaiting and Crape Ruchings.
Black Silk and Thread Veiling Nett, Plain and Dotted.
Colored Grenadine and Berege Veilings.
Black Lace and Nett Scarfs at reduced prices.
Silk Scarf Nett, open mesh, all colors.
Crape and Twilled Silk Windsor Ties in all shades.
Extra bargain in Plain, Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 15c, 25c, 65c, and 75c per yard.
Brocaded Sash Ribbons, newest thing out.
COLORED DRESS SILKS
Full lines, all shades, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.
Black, White and Colored Stripe and Check Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1 per yard.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed.
Linen Suits, Overdresses and Jackets.
Debege and Linen Dusters at reduced prices.
White Lawn, Swiss and Muslin Jackets.
Ladies' Corset Waists, made close fitting, high and low neck.
Ladies' Colored and White (real bone) Corsets, from 75c up.
French hand-made, Werley, Glove-fitting, Madame Foy's and Abdominal Supporting Corsets, all sizes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped Cotton Hose on counters.
Ladies' Fine List and Silk Stockings, choice styles and shades.
Gloves—Ladies', Misses' and Men's Fine Lisle Gloves, all sizes.
Undressed Kid Gloves, Black and Medium shades—2 and 3 button.
Fans—Black and White Silk Fans, Plain and with Paintings.
Open and shut Japanese Fans from 5c up.
Jet Jewelry closing out at less than half price.
Portmonaies, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hand Mirrors, &c.
Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
RETAIL STORES

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW WATSON, late of Allegheny City, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated to

SUSAN WATSON,
No. 252 Locust street,
Allegheny City.
g93-TH

H. A. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY.
NO. 127 FIFTH AVENUE.

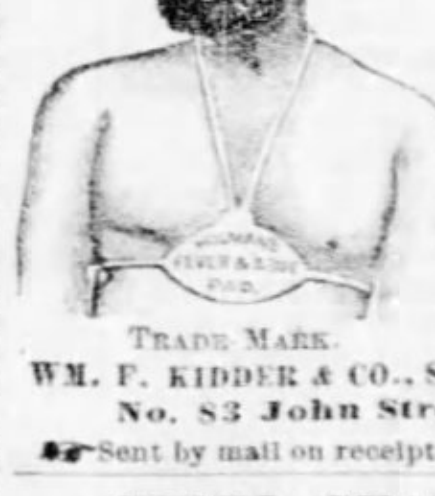
In the matter of the Voluntary Assignment of HENRY JONES.
No 54 December Term, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the account of the assignee was filed in the above case on the 29th day of July, A. D 1876, and unless exceptions are filed thereto before the 19th day of August, 1876, the same will be allowed.

SEAL
By the Court.
From the Record.
B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.
19-w

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
NO. 100 GRANT SRTEET.
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.



The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms: *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.*
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*
TRADE MARK.
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N.Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.

CURES GUARANTEED
For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick,
Alex. Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Charles J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
John Wilson,
John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager,
L. Walter,
W. W. Patrick,
C. C. Boyle,
J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,
Thomas Mellon,
James Graham,
Geo. W. Evans,
Jas. P. Brewer,
Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Fleiner,
J. S. Reymer,
C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr.,
C. G. Hussey,
Harvey Childs,
Charles Hays,
Capt. Wm. Dean,
B. L. Fahnestock,
W. H. Everson,
Geo. W. Cochran,
Hugh S. Fleming,
James S. McCord,
T. H. Nevin,
John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere by mail or express.
Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000

O. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 10, 1876.

The quietness with which the week opened still continues. It is very difficult to do more than to repeat from day to day, owing to the chronic dullness in financial affairs that has prevailed for a considerable time past. Bankers report some demand from country correspondents, but it scarcely makes an impression on the surplus in the vaults of some of our city institutions. They are as well off as those in other cities, for in all money centres East and West the problem is how to find a safe and profitable employment for money. People who rely on their incomes for support must have immense fortunes to receive enough to pay expenses, unless they have had the foresight to secure long loans some time ago. Half a million dollars loaned on call would not yield enough to pay the expenses of most families who affect what is usually termed a respectable position in society. Hence the smaller investors are complaining bitterly of the times, for, in order to maintain their usual social position, they are forced to encroach upon their capital. That those who have simply loaned their money will be likely to seek the greater profits of active business, in the no distant future, there can be no doubt whatever, and, when this becomes the rule, the advent of better times will have surely commenced.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday, says: In local monetary affairs there were no features of importance. The demand for money continues light, except in the single feature of a pretty active demand from the country banks for rediscounts of paper taken by them from their country merchant customers. This, however, does not make employment for any except a small portion of the surplus money now in the market, and rates of interest therefore, continue low, the rate in the open market being 5 to 6 cent., and at the banks 8 per cent.

—Pacific Mail has for many weeks past been the sluggard of the stock market, but at New York on Tuesday it made its complaining voice heard, and the rally of its friends carried the price up a good one point and more, which it held on to firmly to the end. It has suddenly been discovered that the company is a good deal better than it looks, and that if it don't make money it ought to—a conclusion as favorable to the stock as uncomplimentary to the directors.

—The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 8, and since the beginning of the year:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
For the week.	$ 5,351,353	$ 5,214,657	$ 5,918,086
Previously reported	175,763,020	148,952,317	153,110,068
Total since January 1	$181,114,373	$154,166,974	$159,028,154
Price of gold	109¾	113⅛	111⅞

—For Government bonds there is a good investment inquiry at nearly steady prices. It is but reasonable to suppose that many parties now holding these securities will part with them when trade becomes more active or the loan market affords more favorable terms to money lenders. The recent sharp decline in speculative and in some of the investment shares has tended to stimulate the inquiry for United States bonds.

—The announcement made from Washington a few days ago that, in accordance with the new law authorizing the issue of $20,000,000 of subsidiary silver in exchange for greenbacks, silver would be issued from all the sub-treasuries at once in exchange for greenbacks, has created a great demand all over the country for silver. The country banks having seen the official notice from Washington are sending in large orders for silver coin.

—Seven thousand shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock changed hands at Philadelphia on Tuesday, opening at 50⅜, touching 50⅝ regular, and closing at 50½, seller 60.

—The Secretary of the Treasury states that the Treasury held on the 24th ult. $41,627,000 gold coin and $11,030,000 gold bullion. The matured coin obligations were $43,780,000.

—Capital continues to be in abundant supply for temporary use, and call loans are made on the basis of 1½ and 2 per cent. Prime paper is in demand at 3 and 4 per cent., and is scantily offered.—*Herald.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Fred. N. Kapphahn to Susan Miller, December 1, 1875; 5 acres and 20 perches in Elizabeth township ... $2,000

A. Holliday to C. Hutchinson, June 13, 1875; lot on Sewickly avenue, McClure township ... $2,700

Andrew Schafer to Mary E. Diebold, July 1, 1876; lot on Woolslayers alley, Sixteenth ward, city ... $1,500

Geo. W. Jope et al. to Fred. Reider, October 15, 1873; lot on Railroad street, Killbuck township ... $350

Hamilton Herr to Margaret Anderson, March 18, 1876; 24 lots in C. H. Love's plan, adjacent to Temperanceville ... $4,000

H. L. McCullough to S. M. McCullough, July 1, 1876; lot on Liberty street, Fourth ward, city ... $5

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to R. H. Conway, July 10, 1876; interest of Wm Harkins to 2 lots in McLain & Maple's plan Beltzhoover borough ... $10

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111⅞	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120⅝	10-40's	115
" 1865	116	Currency 6's	126⅛
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	119

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	13⅝
Erie	12⅝	Union Pacific	59⅜
I. C.	89	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	3⅜	Harlem	137⅞
St. Paul	37⅛	Adams Express	113
Do. Pref.	69⅛	American Express	59¾
Michigan Southern	54⅜	U. S. Express	66
Do. Central	42⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern Com.	38⅜	Quicksilver	11
Do. Pref.	62⅜	Fort Wayne	102⅞
Rock Island	106¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	10½
Cleve. & Pitts.	95⅛	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	24⅜	Iron Mountain	13
Western Union Tel.	71⅜		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	49	Cen. Trans. (B)	45¾
Reading (S)	44⅜	Empire do. (B)	10
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	139⅜	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	9⅜	P. C. & St. L 7's (A)	—
Lehigh Valley (B)	58⅜	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, August 9, 1876.

The money market was easy at 1a2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $334,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $800,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling was weak; sixty days 487½, and sight 489¼. Gold opened and closed at 111⅞, with sales during the day at 111⅝, though most transactions were at the former prices. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand. State securities were dull. Stocks opened with a stronger tone and a further advance in prices. The widest fluctuations were in New Jersey Central, which, after declining to 60½, rose to 62⅜, reacted to 61½, and rallied to 62. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 94⅞ to 95⅞, and declined to 94½. Delaware & Hudson was weak, declining from 98½ to 96. Michigan Central and Lake Shore were strong, the former rising from 41½ to 43 and the latter from 53¾ to 54½. Rock Island advanced from 105½ to 106¼. At the close the market was somewhat irregular, with a decline from the highest point of the day of from ½ to 1½ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central, but prices compared with the opening rates were somewhat higher. The transactions aggregated 90,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 5,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios, 17,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 New Jersey Central, and 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120½; 5-20s '65, 116; do. new, 117⅞; do. '67, 119⅞; do. '68, 121¼; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 116; currency 6s, 126½; 10-40s, coupons 119.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 28; Missouri 6s, 106.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 12; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 24; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 7½; Adams Express, 111; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83½; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 66½; New York Central, 106; Erie, 12⅜; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42½; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 54⅛; Illinois Central, 88¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 38¾; do. preferred, 62⅜; C. C. C. & I., 39; New Jersey Central, 61½; Rock Island, 106¼; St. Paul, 37⅛; do. preferred, 69⅜; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102⅞; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 112½; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 13⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 95; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2¼; Indiana Central, 3¾; Burlington & Quincy, 18½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 10½; Central Pacific, 109; Union Pacific, 105; Union Pacific land grant, 104½; do. Sinking Fund, 95.

LONDON, August 9.—The amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance to-day was £160,000. Consols: money and account, 96 5-16. new 5s, 106¼; do. '67, 9½; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 106⅝; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 13⅜.

PARIS, August 6.—Rentes 106f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, August 9.—United States new 5s 102⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1876.

There is no improvement to report in the grain markets; business has been unusually dull all summer, and quite a number of our dealers, in the absence of anything to do here, are buying and selling on margins in Chicago. Some of them are reported as having realized handsomely on Wheat within the past couple of weeks, having sold 'short' some time ago when prices were much higher than they have been since. We can report a continued steady demand for the hog products and there is no abatement in the inquiry for Sugars, but produce merchants nearly all report business as being dull and unsatisfactory.

APPLES—Continue dull, with the supply accumulating; selling at $1a1,50 ₩ bbl. for fair to prime.

BERRIES—Blackberries selling at 65a75 ₩ bucket; Whortle-berries, 75a$1

BUTTER—With the exception of prime stock, the supply of which is not large, the market is dull. Prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, 17a18c; do. roll, 20c; fancy creamery, put up in ice, 25a27c.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is nothing doing, and being out of season we omit quotations.

EGGS—No improvement in the demand; market very dull; holders all anxious to sell, and there are very few buyers; 10a12 for fresh receipts.

FLOUR—Our dispatches, of yesterday, both from New York and Liverpool, reported those markets firmer; but trade here is quiet and unchanged. Spring Wheat flours, $5,75a6,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,25a6,50; ambers, 7,00a7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, 4,50a4,75.

GROCERIES—There is a very good demand for Sugars, but for all other articles the inquiry is light, confined to supplying immediate wants; and trade, with the exception referred to, is dull.

RICE.

Carolina	6½a7½	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard B	11⅝a
Crushed	12½a	Standard Ex C	11⅜a
Granulated	12⅝a	Ref. Yellow	9½a10½
Powdered	12½a	N. O. new crop	8½a 9½
Standard A	11⅞a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	38a85
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (lb pkgs)	28
Prime Rio	21½a22	R Rio (loose)	2½
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—The operations in Wheat in our market continue light, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. We continue to quote No. 1 red winter at $1,10a1,15 for new, and $1.15a1.20 for old. The Oat market continues weak and unsettled, and operators generally are disposed to hold off until satisfied that hard pan has been touched; quotable at 27a30c. New crop Oats is selling just as readily as old and at about the same prices. Corn is in rather better supply but there has been no recent change in prices; quotable, on track, at 54a56c as to quality and condition. No movement in Rye, but little offering, and but little wanted.

HAY—The supply of baled is light, but there is not much wanted; quoted at $15a16, for No. 1 timothy, on track. New crop selling loose from country wagons at $10a15 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran reported dull at $11a12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $13a15; middlings and chopped feed, $18a20.

ONIONS—$2,50a3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Extra winter strained lard oil, 95 and firm; summer strained do dull at 88a90c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 60a65. Miners oil, 60 for white and 57 for yellow. Linseed oil, 55a58. Carbon, 14¾a15.

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely, and prices are weak and drooping, selling at $1,75a$2 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—There is no falling off apparently in the demand, and there has been no recent change of any consequence in prices. Lard, which had stiffened up considerably, was again weaker in both Cincinnati and Chicago yesterday.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	—	Mess Pork ₩ bbl.	$20,75
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	20.75
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¼
Do. Canvassed	10¼	Lard, Ref for summer use—in trcs.	12¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. ½ bbls.	13¼
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. bkts	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. 3 lb caddies.	15
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6½	Do. 3 lb pails	15¼
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 lb do.	15
Short Rib Sides	12¼	Do. 6 lb do.	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

PLUMS—$2a2,50 per box.

PEACHES—Dull; $1a1,50 per box.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is some little inquiry for timothy seed; small sales at $2,75a3 per bu. Nothing doing in clover or flax.

TALLOW—Is reported weak; No. 1 city rendered 8¼a8½c; do country, 7¼a7½c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	$ 22a 25 lb	Oil, Anise	$3.50a3.70 lb
2d select	35a 40 lb	Bergam	5.50a6.00 lb
1st select	40a 45 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid. Citric.	1.04a1.10 lb	Castor	11 a16 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.50a5.00 lb
Tartaric	54a 59 lb	Linseed R	54a55 gal
Alcohol	2.22a2.35 gal	Linseed B	59a62 gal
Aloes, cape.	20a 22 lb	Neatsfoot.	80a1.15 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive.	1.25a2.00doz
Socot	22 lb	Qts	6.25a8.50doz
Alum	3½a 4½ lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Amm., Aq.	7a 11 lb	Orange	3.75a4.00 lb
Carb	19a 21 lb	Origanum	50a80 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	3.70a3.90 lb
Assafetida	25a 30 lb	Pepperm't	4.30a4.60 lb
Bals. Copalb	75a 85 lb	Sassafras.	70a80 lb
Canada	80a 60 lb	Winterg'n	3.75a4.00 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit.	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	80a 85 lb
Blue Mass	58a60 lb	Chlorate	33a 40 lb
Vitriol	10½a11½ lb	Iodid	2.85a3.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	2.40a2.50 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	16 lb
Buchu	15a 20 lb	Gin. Jam.	24 lb
Calomel Am	1.00a1.08 lb	Ipecac P.	1.40 lb
Camphor ref	33a 36 lb	Jalap P.	75 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	2.00a2.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	" Pow	2.02a2.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chlorofor	93a1.08 lb	Senega	90a1.00 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	48 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng.	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am.	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar.	41a 44 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	1.50 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	78a 46 lb	Seed. Can'y	9½a10½ lb
Sul.	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 32 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	24a 26 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4.10a4.40 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	86 oz	Bi Carb.	4½a 5½ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.55a3.00 oz
Logwood	2½a 3½ lb	Pulv.	2.30a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	18a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	30a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	37a 40 gal
Carb	45 lb	Var. Coach	1.65a2.50 gal
Manna, Fla.	1.00 lb	Copal	1.00a1.40 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.00a5.30oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal
Nit. Silver.	94 oz	Japan	65a1.25 gal
Opium	7.88 lb	Venet. Red	2¼a 4½ lb
Powd.	10.50 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2¼ lb

Wool.

Mauger & Avery, of New York, write as follows: The advent of a new clip has usually been attended with more or less rush and excitement, but it is worthy of note that the present season has been a marked exception to the rule. At the opening of July the market was quiet. Stocks of old wool were but moderate, and the new clip had come forward slowly. The assortment was not large, yet holders had determined to sell, and, by meeting buyers, succeeded in working off the old stock generally, and preparing the way for a fair demand for new wools. The offerings of woolens by auction served for a time to check operations, but the large attendance and the liveliness of the bidding at the sales, although the prices realized were far below actual cost of production, has indicated a healthy condition of trade, established a market value for woolens, and distributed a large quantity.

Manufacturers who can produce goods at the present price of wools, at a profit, will undoubtedly feel encouraged to increase their present production, while those whose machinery has proved unremunerative will stop.

In the country we hear of increased activity with some advance in prices, due probably to the fact that the light supplies in the eastern markets have been liberally drawn upon during the past 10 days by a few large buyers, which created a little excited feeling among dealers and a slight advance. This, however, can only be maintained by the continuance of a legitimate consumptive demand, and, notwithstanding this improvement, there is as yet, excepting in parcels running largely to delaine, but little margin over cost of selling.

Heavy Sales of Corn in Baltimore.

The transactions in corn on Friday and Saturday at the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange were perhaps the heaviest ever recorded in the same time, the sales aggregating about 450,000 bu. There were sales of 235,000 bu known on Saturday, a portion on 'Change, and some smaller transactions not reported would swell the two days' total to the estimate above made. One house bought, it is understood, 85,000 bu. Much of the corn sold was for immediate delivery. A fleet of sail vessels and six European steamships are in port, a number of them chartered to take grain, and the activity in the corn trade was probably due to the fact that their cargoes were being secured.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1876.

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	420 cars.	561 cars.
Hogs	122 "	133 "
Sheep	115 "	121 "
Total	657 "	815 "

CATTLE.

The receipts for the past week show a falling off of 141 cars, as compared with the preceding week; the aggregate was 420 cars, of which 250 cars were through, and 171 cars local against 318 cars of the former and 243 cars of the latter. Sales 2,581 head, against 2,641 the preceding week.

The general tone of the market has been a little better, which was owing mainly to the largely decreased receipts, as there was nothing in the position of the eastern markets to warrant any improvement here. The offerings consisted mostly of the common and medium grades, of strictly prime shipping cattle, the supply was unusually light, scarcely equal to the demand, and for these better prices, say 10a15c ₩ cwt were realized. It is also worthy of notice that notwithstanding the offerings were 60 cars less than those of the week preceding, the number sold was very little behind, from which it is evident that but very few have been shipped on in first hands this week. Last week some 40 or 50 cars were shipped on to the eastern markets on owner's account, and they were mostly heavy cattle, whereas this week nearly all offered have been sold, and, that, too, on arrival, but with the exception above noted, there was no improvement in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Strictly choice Beeves	5,15a5,25
Good to prime Beeves	4,50a5,00
Fair to medium Beeves	3,75a4,25
Bulls and fat Cows	2,50a3,25
Stockers, as to quality	3,00a3,75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, have again been large, but it should be borne in mind that a large proportion of the 115 cars reported were stock sheep, billed through, and that the actual supply on sale was not much, if any, above an average. Prime fat sheep have been in fair demand at about last week's prices, but scalawag stock was very dull, and, if anything, ruled lower as the offerings of the latter description were in excess of the demand. As we close our report, however, there are but few, if any, remaining unsold, and the outlook warrants the prediction that good fat sheep will bring full prices during the remainder of the week.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 95a100 lbs	5,00a5,12
Good 85a90 lbs	4,50a4,75
Good 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,25
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Common 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,25
Indianas, according to quality	3,50a5,00
Stock Ewes, ₩ head	$2,00a3,00
Lambs, 40a60 lbs	4,00a5,00

HOGS.

The run during the past week has been fair and rather common in point of quality, a large percentage consisting of grassers from Ohio and Indianas, and while good corn-fed hogs have held their own grassers are lower. The market, however, for all grades continues dull, which may be attributed largely to the hot weather, and but for the light run it is very doubtful whether prices, even for best corn-fed, could have been maintained.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6,80a7,10
Cornfed Yorkers	6,40a6,60
Grassfed Hogs	6,10a6,25
Roughs	5,00a5,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY August 9, 1876.

The Crude market was firmer to-day, and prices as compared with yesterday, 3a5c ₩ bbl higher, United and Union certificates, $2,36¼; Conduit, $2,37½; immediate shipment, $2,35a2,37½. It begins to look as if the bears had had their day, and that the bulls were now going to take a hand in the matter.

Refined unchanged at 17½, delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 14a14¼c on cars here. There is considerable oil going forward to Philadelphia and Baltimore; the water is getting too low to ship to Richmond by way of Huntington.

The Barrel market continues unchanged: countries, $1,40; city make, $1,55a1,60, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	1,391
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	948
J. Bushnell	Model o w	481
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	474
G. M. Robinson	Excelsior o w	160
C. C. Beggs	Seneca o w	80
Total		3,534

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co Balt.	2,340
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co Balt.	1,277
American O. W	Brough, McK & Co. Balt.	490
Total		4,107

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

August 9, 1876, bbls ... 1,180

Chicago Lumber Market.

The cargo market was steady and active. The offerings were larger (numbering over 30 cargoes) and the yard men were out early and bought about 20 cargoes. The offerings were mostly common inch and piece stuff. The former sold more readily than it did last week at $7,75a8,25, and piece stuff was quiet sale at $7,50. Good lumber continues scarce, and is consequently firm at both yards and docks. Lath are also firm, and $1,15 has been offered for large quantities and refused, sellers holding at $1,23 a1,25. Many manufacturers have stopped cutting lath as there is no profit in shipping them at present prices, hence the light receipts. Shingles range from $2a2,30. There were no new features in the retail branch of the trade. Small orders are coming in all the while, and some dealers pretend to see a slight increase in the volume of sales, but the market is usually considered quiet. Clear lumber is firm, but prices for other grades are about as irregular as ever.

First and second clear	$35,00a38.00
Third clear—1 inch	30.00a32.00
Third clear—thick	32.00a35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding—first and second	16.50a17.00
First common siding	14.50a15.00
Flooring—first common—dressed	28.00
Flooring—second common—dressed	22.00a28.00
Box boards—A	35.00a37.00
Box boards—B	25.00a27.00
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	27.00a33.00
B stock boards	22.00a25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50a10.50
Fencing—16 ft	9.50a11.00
Common lumber—16 feet and under	9.50a10.50
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	10.00a14.00
Lath	1.35a 1.50
A shingles	2.35a 2.75
Pickets, square	10.00a11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00a10.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 9, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago 85 1-2c spot; 88 1-2c September; 90 1-2c October; No. 3 do 77c; rejected 60c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 45½c spot; 45½a45¼c October. Oats easier; No. 2 30c spot and September. Rye steady at 50a50 1-2c. Barley firmer; 50a57c spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $18,55 spot; 18,55 September. Lard quiet and weak; $11,25 spot; $11,30 September. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat was firm and ¼c higher. Corn unchanged. Oats easier at 29¾c, city, cash. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Flour: receipts 15,000 bbls; Minnesota extra and superfine active, others scarcely so firm; limited request; No. 2 $2,50a3,35; superfine western and State $3,75a4,40; common to good extra $4,50a4,75; good to choice $4,80a5,35; white wheat extra $5,40a7,50; extra Ohio $4,55a6,85; St. Louis $5,00a8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,70a5,15. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat: receipts 78,000 bushels; spring dull and heavy; winter quiet and heavy; inferior spring 75a80c; No. 3 spring 80a92c; No. 1 do. $1,12a1,23; new No. 1 white Michigan $1,25; new extra do. $1,30; No. 2 Milwaukee steam 92a98c; No. 3 do. 90c; new Nebraska spring $1,00; new white St. Louis $1,10; old white Michigan store $1,23; amber Michigan new $1,28; No. 2 Chicago spring steam 85a95c. Rye dull; State 65a75c; western 50a66c; Canada in bond 75a78c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, with a fair demand; receipts 30,000 bushels; western mixed hot and warm 50a53c; No. 1 graded 57a58c; mixed steamer ungraded 53a55c; do. sail 56c; choice do. 56½a57c. Oats: receipts 72,000 bushels; prime steady; others heavy; western mixed and State 29a41½c; white western do. 34a46½c. Hay firm; shipping 60a65c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 14¾a17 1-2c; jobbing at 14 1-2a13 1-2c. Sugar firmer, and quite active; fair to good refining 9a9¼c; prime 9⅜a9 1-2c; refined steady at 11a11 1-2c. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 10c; refined dull at 17⅜c; cases 21a21½c. Tallow steady at 8¼a8 1-2c. Rosin quiet; crusts 67½c. Turpentine dull at 29½c. Eggs heavy; western 15a18c. Pork dull and lower; new mess $19,45a19,60; September $19,25. Beef quiet; middles dull; long clear western 10½c; city do. 10¼a10⅜c, s. c. Lard: prime steam $11,40a11,42½; September $11,40a11,50. Butter: western 13a23c. Cheese heavy at 3a9¼c. Whisky $1,14a1,14½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Cotton in good demand, at full prices at 11½c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat in good demand; white $1,08a1,14. Corn higher; 48a50c. Oats firm; 30a42c. Rye quiet but firm; 57a58c cash; 60c seller August. Barley quiet but firm; 70a78c. Pork dull at $19a19,25. Lard inactive and lower; steam current make 10½c; kettle steady; 12¾a13c. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulders sold at 7½c delivered, closing at 7⅜c bid and 7½c asked; clear rib 9⅜c bid, and 9½c asked; clear 10c. Bacon inactive; 8¼a8⅞a10¼a10⅜a11½c. Whisky in good demand, at full prices at $1,10. Butter easier but not quotably lower.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 9.—Refined petroleum 13¾d.

ANTWERP, August 9.—Petroleum 35 1-2f.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—Cotton buoyant at 6 3-16d@6 5-16d; sales of 24,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export, and 107,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 9s 5d@9s 9d; do. Club 9s 8d@10s 2d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s@9s 2d; do. winter 9s@9s 6d. Flour: western canal 21½@23s. Corn: western mixed 25¾@25¾s. Oats 3s6 3½s. Barley 3s6@3s. Peas: Canadian 36s. Cloverseed 50s@55s. Mess pork 80s. Beef: prime mess 72½s. Lard 50½@51s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—Petroleum steady; refined 17½c; crude 13½c. Cloverseed 17a18c. Flour less active; extra $4,25a4,77; Minnesota family $5,50a6,75; State, Ohio and Indiana $6a6,50; high grades $7a8,25. Wheat dull. Rye 60c. Corn: mixed 55a56½c; yellow 58a60c. Oats neglected; white western 43c; mixed do 44c; Ohio do 33a34c. Mess Pork $20,50a21,50. Whisky western $1,14. Butter: New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 27a28c; extra 21a23c; western extra 20a22c; firsts 17a18c. Cheese firmer; western fine 7⅜a8¼c. Eggs: western fresh 18a19c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Cotton steady and unchanged; 11c. Flour firmer, but not higher. Wheat in good demand; 95c@$1,01; Corn dull; white 45c; mixed 43c. Rye 60c. Oats steady; white 33c; mixed 31c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Pork $19,25. Bulk meats: shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9⅜a9⅝c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard stronger; tierce 13c; kettle 13½c. Whisky $1,10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash new $1,19; No. 3 do $1,09; No. 1 white Michigan new $1,12; amber Michigan $1,04; No. 2 amber Michigan spot $1,15½. Corn quiet; high mixed 49c; low mixed 48c; No. 2 white 48c; no grade 46c; damaged 39c. Oats steady; No. 2 33c; new 32c; white 37c; No. 2 do new 31c; Michigan 33½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 9.—Flour steady; western superfine $3a3,50; common extra $4,25a4,75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4,75a6,50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5,75a6,75; Illinois $6a7,50; St. Louis $6.25a8; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $6,50a8,50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow western new 60a65c. Oats: No. 2 and white mixed 36a44c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—Flour quiet but firmly held. Wheat opened weak and 1-2c lower; closed easier; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,06⅞; hard $1,15; No. 2 do. 92⅛c; seller September 92⅞c; seller October 90⅞c; No. 3 do. 81½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 47c. Oats less firm; No. 2 30½a31c. Rye demoralized and entirely nominal; No. 1 56c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring 70c; September 75c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; western red $1,15a1,25. Corn: western mixed active at 56¼a56½c. Oats dull and steady; white western 37c; western mixed 32a33c. Rye steady and firm at 60a61. Provisions easier, but not quotably lower. Butter: western 18a23c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 9.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,18; No. 1 White Michigan old $1,36. Corn firm at 55a56c. Rye dull; State 36c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—Cotton firm at 11¾c. Corn market easier at 51a52c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 9.—Petroleum unchanged; S. W. 110 test 15c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Beeves: receipts 2,470 head, against 3,725 head same time last week; about 30 car loads held back at Albany; supply included a number of car loads of good to prime native steers, 12 cars of inferior to ordinary Texas and Cherokee cattle, and about 100 cars of common to fair natives; a further reduction equal to $1 per head failed to induce buyers to operate freely, and the market closed extremely dull and weak; a few fancy steers sold at 10¼a10½c; common to strictly prime natives 7¼c to 10c; inferior and ordinary longhorns 6a7c. Sheep: receipts 7,600 head, making 8,390 head for two days, against 6,030 head same time last week; prices dropped ¼c, with a slow trade at 5½a7½c; lambs 4a4¼c. Swine: receipts 4,070 head, making 6,800 head for two days, against 6,560 head same time last week, a few State hogs, alive, $6,75 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, August 9.—Cattle: receipts 119 head; total for the week 11,234; market dull and slow; few sales; ¼ to ⅜c off; a number of good cattle shipped east in first hands for want of purchasers; 40 cars of common unsold. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,200 head; total for week 12,200; market slow; ¼a½c off for sheep; lambs unchanged; sales 18 cars; a number of lots of lambs shipped east in first hands for want of buyers. Hogs: receipts 1,500; total for the week 11,000; market dull and slow, Yorkers $6,25a6,50; heavy $6,50a6,60 for corn-fed; three car grassers, fair quality $6; 5 cars coarse grassers and 3 cars fair corn-fed unsold.

CHICAGO, August 9.—Cattle: receipts 4,200 head; shipments 1,100 head; market dull; 10a15c lower; sales of Texans at $2,60a2,80; choice steers sold at $4,90. Hogs: receipts 12,000 head; shipments 3,300 head; prices steady, active and unchanged. Sheep: receipts 600 head; market steady and firm; the only sales at $2,85a3,75.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Hogs: demand fair and market firm; common to good light $6a6,25; fair to good light $6,40a6,65; do heavy $6,60a6,80.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 9.—Hogs: receipts 1,600 head; unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Cotton goods are in moderate demand and steady in first hands. The print market is active and strong. Several leading makes of woolen shawls were opened and met with liberal sales. Worsted dress goods are fairly active. Woolen goods are in steady but moderate demand. Hosiery, Cardigan jackets, shirts and drawers and fancy knit woolens are doing fairly. Foreign goods ruled quiet.

Wool.

BOSTON, August 9.—Wool is active and firm; manufacturers are free purchasers. Medium and X Ohio and Pennsylvania 33a37c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 31a34c; combing and delaine 40a44c; fine delaine 38a40c; pulled 27a40c. The latter for choice Eastern and Main super.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Cotton quiet, but steady at 12 5-16a12½c; futures weak; August 12 5-16a12 11-32c; September 12 1-16a12 3-32c; October 11 23-32a11¾c; November 11⅝a11 21-32c; December 11 21-32a11 11-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—133 sks wheat, Fairman & H; 50 bbls whisky, M. McCullough & Co; 25 bbls whisky, J. Littell; 32 bxs soap, Dorrington Bros; 29 bbls potatoes, H. Rea Jr; 4 bbls eggs 5 tubs butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 5 bbls potatoes, W. Anderson; 1 do, Mrs. Hand; 1 bbl eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bdls g hides 4 do d do 2 do s pelts, W Flaccus & Son; 50 trces hams, W. B. Hays & Son; 29 bbls apples 3 do potatoes, Aiken & W; 2 cars corn, D. G. Stewart; 20 sks potatoes, Jones & L; 8 do, S. B. McClarren; 50 bbls flour, S. Lindsay Jr. & Co; 2 bbls p ink, Dispatch; 2 bdls wheels, West & V; 5 bxs bacon, F. Sellers; 2 sks cordage, H. Straub; 30 pails tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 12 pkgs do, J. Fullerton; 12 do, B. H. Voskamp; 5 ½ butts do, Carter Bros; 1 can glyc, McClarren & McK; 1 s machine, M. R. Howard; 40 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 15 do whisky, J. Selfreith; 3 do, H. P. Schwartz; 25 do, J. McDonald; 5 do, R. Carson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—2 cars coal, American O. Wks; 7 do stone, Isabella Fur; 3 do, S. B. & Co; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 5 do ice, Chaut. Lake Ice Co; 4 do brick, 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star F. B. Co; 1 do, Alexander & W; 1 do acid, Pgh A W; 2 do bark, W. Flaccus & Son; 1 car lumber, A. L. Shafter; 1 do, Graham & F; 1 do, Allegheny Car Works; 1 do, Ewer Bros; 1 do, H. McGraw & Son; 1 do, C. B. Willis; 15 bxs starch, C. Atwell & Co; 25 do, Johnson, E & Co; 35 do, B. H. Voskamp & Co; 60 do, Luebbe Bro; 170 do, T. C. Jenkins; 25 do, Curry & M; 25 do, Reymer Bro; 60 do, Carter Bros; 10 do, 10 crates do, Porterfield & Co; 1 bx notions, W. W. Coffin; 3 bxs mdse, W. B. Hays & son; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs, J. C. O'Donnell; do, J. A. McPike; do, P. W. Siebert.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—1 car l beer, L. Leisey & Co; 8 cks e ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 1 car wheat, 1 do oats, J. G. Miller; 1 do, Keil & R; 26 bbls apples, Voigt M. & Co; 18 do, Head, C & Co; 12 do, Head & McK; 10 do, Aiken W. & P; 5 cases matches B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 50 bxs cheese, N. J. Braden; 3 pkgs eggs, Knox & O; 34 baskets marketing, S. Black; 170 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 17 sks potatoes, J. H. Loh; 1 box hinges, J. Woodwell; 8 cars copper, C. G. Hussey & Co; 3 do staves, Shoenberger & Co; 4 cars o bbls, Loomis & Co; 20 bxs starch 50 do c goods, Reymer Bro; 2 bbls oil, W Flaccus & Son; 2 do, S. Henderson & Son; 2 do, R. E. Sellers & Co; 50 bxs soap 10 bbls oil, P. Duff & Son; 55 pcs stone, W. W. Wallace; 18 pails tobacco, C. C. Bauer; 6 bbls excelsior, Roenig & G.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 2 bales wool, M. B. & J. H. Fullerton; 8 boxes soap, G. Meyer; 17 pkgs cement, Stevenson Bro; 5 doz brooms, A. F. Connelly; 6 do, S. Moon; 20 sks flour, V. Ludwig; 20 do, J. Hays; 20 do, W. H. Skyles; 5 bbls do, D. E. Donaldson; 15 do pitch, W. Roon; 1 car staves, Central Ref. Co; 1 do feed, J. Stedeford & Co; 1 do, R. H. Gibson; 1 do wheat, Gillmore & Co; 58 pcs jugs, R. Carson; 5 rolls leather, J. A. Herman; 2 do, Graham & S; 25 sks bark, Eagle Cotton Mills; 24 bbls apples, 9 do potatoes, F. Owens; 5 do, 1 do, W. & J. Carson; 5 do, 1 do, J. S. Marshall; 10 do apples, J. Herbert; 400 o bbls, A. D. Miller; 200 bdls paper, L. H. Smith; 53 sks rags, J. Stacey.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—75 o bbls, Elkins & F; 1 car ice, Weir Bro; 10 bxs cheese, Dilworth Bro; 790 do, N. J. Braden; 10 bbls potatoes, J. H. Loh & Co; 50 bxs cheese, Peabody, H & Co; 50 bbls flour, J. Porterfield; 1 bbl onions, J. J. Petitt & Co; 1 car ice, W. Scott; 1 car shipstuffs, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do hay, A. Austin & Son; 5 sks e ware, L. S. Layton; 30 bgs rags, J. Solomon; 12 pails tobacco, Hill, W & Co; 10 do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 1 tub butter 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 25 bbls flour, H. Schneibach; 9 bbls potatoes, Head & McK; 6 crates pears 2 bbls apples, Head, C & Co; 25 bgs seed, Scoble, R & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car corn, D. G. Stewart; 1 do, M. F. Herron & Co; 1 do oats, M. Gisal; 1 do rye, Wilbert & W.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

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DEALER IN

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Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

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Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE water in the river at this point continues to recede, with about 22 or 23 inches in the channel—the marks only indicated 17 inches. Clear and pleasant.

THE Iron Mountain is laid up at the foot of Buffington.

CAPT. JAS. S. SMITH will take command of the Mollie Moore.

CAPT. WILL KYLE will take command of the Ashland to-day.

THE curious named steamer Acme still runs the Ouachita. Her master's name is Civer.

THE wrecking boat Travis Wright has returned to the Mary Bell to recover burned cotton, etc.

THE ferryboat Dr. Burleigh sank at Yankton on the 31st ult., suddenly, and without apparent cause.

CAPT. W. S. EVANS is getting up plans and specifications for a new steamer for the Upper Missouri trade.

OUR New Orleans dispatch of Tuesday reported the death in that place of Wm. Mumbwer, mate of the H. C. Yeager.

THE Fearless left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Monday afternoon, with 6 barges and 1,500 tons of ore. The Salt Company load a number of barges next.

PILOT BARNEY GIVEN has not been seen about the landing for some days, and his many friends and admirers would like to know what he has done with himself.

CAPT. CHAS. GEARING'S new invention, called "Gearing's Steam Generator," was tested on the Grand Republic, Monday, and, by the testimony of all who watched it, proved a grand success.

THE Fontenelle arrived on Tuesday evening, and will return to St. Louis. She had to lighten some 8 or 10 inches before she could get through the Trap, which is now regarded by pilots as the worst place between here and Cincinnati.

A LATE New Orleans paper says: All the roustabouts on steamers have to do when they arrive there is to refuse to work and go before the U. S. Commissioner and libel the boat, demanding a full trip's wages, when probably they had not made 8 days.

THE Grand Lake knocked the end out of one of her barges while crossing Horsetail, on Sunday morning, causing it to take over a foot of water, but it was pumped out and the boat went on. The amount of damage is not known but is supposed to be light.

P. R. STARR, mate of the Illinois, shot and killed a negro, on Saturday night last, while the boat lay at Nicholt's Landing. The negro fired the first shot. Mr. Starr returns on the Illinois, and will give himself up to the Sheriff of Bolivar Co., Mississippi.

THE Sioux City *Journal*, Aug. 4th, says: The steamer Nellie Peck got away from Yankton for the Upper river at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She expects to take on two companies of infantry at Randall, and land them at Bismarck. The Peck's destination is Ft. Buford.

CAPT. JNO. BIRMINGHAM was also honored by the democracy on Tuesday, having been nominated for Prothonotary. Both Capts. Birmingham and Smith, in addition to being old boatmen, are very clever gentlemen, but they don't stand much show of being elected this time.

CAPT. JOHN S. LEHMER, late clerk of the Susie Silver, has resigned his position on that steamer and gone into the bottled ale and porter business at No. 113 North Third street, St. Louis. For over a quarter of a century Capt. Lehmer has been prominently connected with river interests, during which time he has made hosts of warm friends.

STEAMBOATMEN complain bitterly relative to the condition of Cumberland Dam. They say Col. Merrill ought either to complete the dam or cut a channel through it for the passage of steamers. Boats are frequently detained three and four days in lightering over this obstruction to navigation. Steamboatmen are anxious to hear from Col. Merrill on this subject.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Louisville *Courier*, from up the Tennessee River as follows: I saw your extract and comments from the Ironton Register as to the Fleetwood's and Fannie Dugan's whistles being heard for thirty miles. That is nothing. We have a steamboat on the Tennessee River that can beat all such whistling as that. I have heard the Florence Lee whistling at Waterloo, Alabama, and I was at Clifton, Tennessee, sixty-five miles distance, and people have been known to wait often for three days for her and hearing her whistle all the time. I knew of one excursion party that was watching for her for three days and she was within hearing distance all the time. So don't say anything about your Fleetwood or Fannie Dugan being heard for 30 miles. This can be proven by citizens of Clifton, Tenn. The Florence Lee is an Evansville and Tennessee river packet.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Loomis & C m	1	J. W. Porter m	1
Wilson W A Co w	1	A. H. Childs m	3
J. Reamer m	7		
Total	13		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Phillips N, & Co m	1	J. Moorhead b	2
Jones & L m	2		
Total	5		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. A P m	3	Shoen'r B & Co o	6
Jones & L m	3	Reese G, & W p	2
H. Lloyd & Son b	2	Lucy Fur o	1
Loomis & Collard m	13	J. W. Porter m	4
Isabella Fur m	3	Pgh F A Iron Co m	5
Lewis D. & Co o	1	Lewis O. & P m	2
Total	54		

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wk	14	Nimick & Co m	13
J. Painter & Son m	4	Spang C. & Co m	2
Isabella Fur o	4	Hussey W. & Co s	2
Laughlin & Co o	9	Caughey & H m	1
Total	49		

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Feed Water Boiler Washer.

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JNO. KIRKER & CHAS. M. BUCHANAN, Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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And Dealers in

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205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion sets, Bresnell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

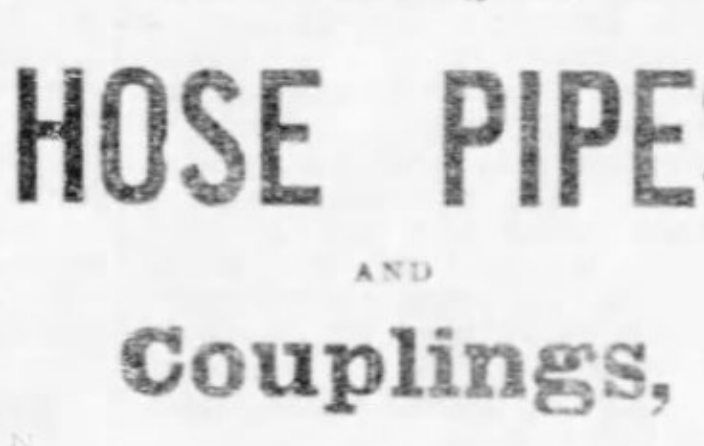
FOR SALE—SUNDRIES.

6 cars Wheat,
1 car Corn Meal,
1 car Ground Corn and Oats,
25 bbls choice White Beans,
2,000 of those heavy, large, India Bags, cheap,
1,000 Cotton Seamless 2 bushel sacks.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs.
March 17, 1876

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.

HYDRANTS HOSE,



HOSE PIPES

AND

Couplings,

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

167 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Stilland Tank Works.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges,
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

S. C. GRIER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL.

Railroad Yard, corner Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and River Yard, corner Rebecca and Ridge streets, Allegheny City, Pa.

Prompt attention given to filling orders.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.

Particular attention given to filling orders of above Coal.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

Iron Bank Block,

corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. R. Marshall, John M. Martland,
James Musgrave, Archibald Wallace
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL ... $100,000

Incorporated by Legislature.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll,
James H. Hopkins, Julius Adair,
James Bown, J. H. Walter,
Madison Bailey, J. H. Denniston,
George Bingham, Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY,

No. 171 Federal Street.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

Stockholders Individually Liable.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time Deposits.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President,
J. W. HALL, Vice President,

Simon Drum, D. Macferron
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
S. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President,
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

REITER, SUTTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL

ALSO,

Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,

ALLEGHENY.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845,

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Manufacturers of

Best Refined Cast Steel,

Of every description; also

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson

Principals of the Institution of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have again opened a branch office for the practice of their profession at No. 2 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where one of the firm may be confidentially consulted, more especially in all those cases of diseases and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is too well known that hundreds, nay thousands suffer from the effects of early indiscretion and seek in vain for relief, for none but the educated physician who has made these subjects a specialty is likely to succeed in restoring the patient to health and strength. To all such Drs. Jordan and Davieson offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no cases but those in which they are able to guarantee a safe, certain and permanent cure. Their important Medical Work may be had from their office, No. 2 Eighth street, on receipt of 25 cents, and also as usual from their head establishment, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Every case is strictly confidential. d&S

☞KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call DR. WHITTIER. d&S

☞PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT PLANISHED

AND REFINED SHEET IRON.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacture of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL,

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Molds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

A. TOMLINSON & CO.

Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

IRON CITY FOUNDRY.

Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE.
W. J. MILLER, JR.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY

And Machine Works.

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,

Machinists and Iron Founders.

Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels,
Agents for Defour & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

No. 39 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,

12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled AND Sand Rolls

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Office and Warehouse;

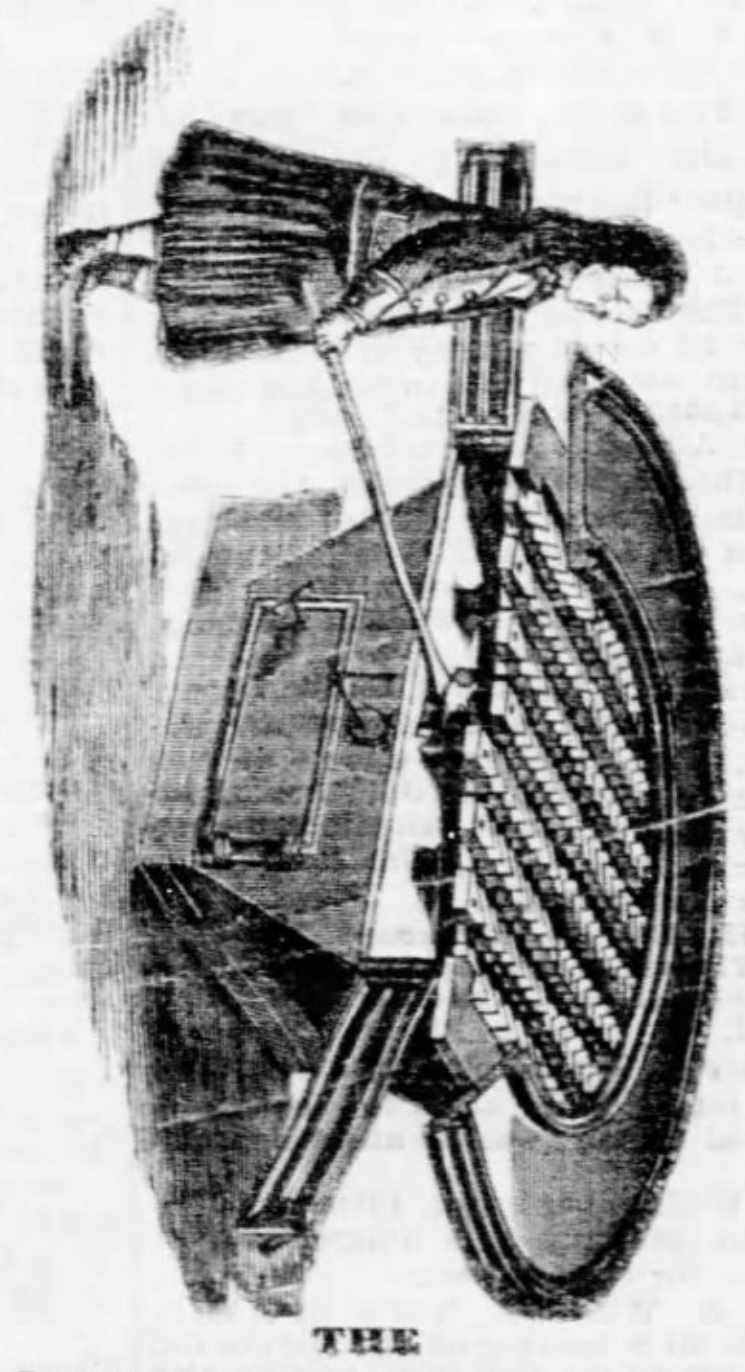
No. 33 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, GRATES,

New Improvements

FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.



THE

AGITATING GRATE

(LARKIN'S PATENT,)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings,

MANUFACTURED BY

GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.

Who are also the Manufacturers of the

IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 7:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:41 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:56 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:01 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

TORRENS ACCOMMODATION 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:01 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:26 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:51 p. m.
Jonstown accommodation	10:36 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:51 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p. m.

Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday 4:36 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler ... 6:46 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler ... 2:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACC. 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER ... 3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler ... 9:56 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler ... 5:26 p. m.
Freeport Accom ... 8:11 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 6:58 a. m., 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 7:01 p. m.
Market Train from Butler ... 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 16, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:57am	Atlantic Ex	2:22am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:12am	Wheeling Ex	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:32am	Chicago Ex	12:27pm
Chicago Ex	9:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3.42pm
Pacific Ex	2:12pm	Cleveland Ex	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:17pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:27pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie Ex	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.47am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:42am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War ac	10:12am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	9:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	11:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Fast Through Mail, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Fast Line	2:07am
Pacific Express	8:42am
Dennison Accommodation	7:17am
Washington Accommodation	9:17am
McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
Columbus Accommodation	3:12pm
Washington Accommodation	5:07pm
Limited Mail	6:02pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
Mansfield Accommodation	11:02pm
Sunday Church Train	12:47pm
" " "	9:42pm

ARRIVE.

McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
Cincinnati Express	8:02am
Washington Accommodation	8:22am
Dennison Accommodation	9:42am
McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
Washington Accommodation	3:57pm
Columbus Mail	5:32pm
Fast Line	7:27pm
Southern Express	2:12am
Mansfield Accommodation	7:12pm
Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent,
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

ON AND AFTER JULY 10th, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	6:15am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	7:45am	Through Express	7:15am
McKeesport Ac	9:15am	McKeesport Ac.	7:40am
McKeesport Ac.	11:20am	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Uniontown Ex	9:40am
Uniontown Ex.	3:45pm	McKeesport Ac	12:40pm
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	Uniontown Ex.	5:35pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:05pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:30pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail.	7:40pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:05am

Mail trains daily. Through Express departs daily, except Sunday. Through Express arrives daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains and Uniontown express daily, except Sunday. Church train Sunday only.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST TO WASHINGTON and the only line via the National Capital to the Eastern Cities.

Pullman Palace Coaches and magnificent Day Cars through to Washington and Baltimore without change.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

L. M. COLE, Genl Ticket Agent,
E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent,
W. E. REPPERT, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, April 16, 1876, and until further notice, Trains will arrive and depart from the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monongahela City Mail	5:55am	Homestead Ac.	6:50am
Monon. City ac.	9:42am	Pittsburgh Ac.	8:30am
Elizabeth ac.	11:30am	Pittsburgh Mail	10:25am
Monongahela ex	3:57pm	Elizabeth Ac.	3:02pm
Homestead Ac.	5:52pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	5:47pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m.

Through connections daily (except Sunday,) to and from Brownsville as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:25 a. m. and 5:47 p. m. Returning, trains leaving at 9:42 a. m. and 3:57 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00 and 9:15 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:50am	Night Express.	6:25am
Buffalo Ex.	8:30am	Arnolds Park ac	6:40am
S. Works Ac.	10:15am	S. Works Ac.	8:10am
Freeport Ac.	12:20pm	Arnolds Park ac	9:55am
Titusville Ex.	2:05pm	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	3:20pm	S. Works Ac.	1:45pm
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	2:35pm
S. Works Ac.	6:15pm	Freeport Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:25pm	Buffalo Ex.	7:30pm
Arnolds Park ac	11:10pm	Arnolds Park ac	9:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leave Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:49 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a. m., returning leaves Emlenton 3:15 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Clean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,

Globe Plow Works,

DUQUESNE WAY,

Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh

Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds Road and Grading Plows.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103½.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 116¼.

THERE promises to be an unusual attendance at the camp meetings the present week. The several meetings are fully prepared for operations, and promise to be unusually interesting. The people are gathering, and the groves will be redolent with prayer and song.

THE new four and a half per cent. loan promises to be placed successfully in the market for the taking up of six per cent. bonds. The probabilities are that the English Syndicate will control the loan. We regret that our American bankers should not endeavor to do this, in order, as much as possible to confine the loan to this country.

THE Philological Convention at Philadelphia is a source of many comments in the press of that city. It seems that much attention was given to the phonetic spelling, with varied results, and not much encouragement, so far as harmony is concerned. No doubt a simpler and more uniform system of spelling would be desirable, but some arrangement will be necessary to secure greater uniformity than has thus far been attained.

A NEW set of the Mollie Maguire gang is on trial at Pottsville. The evidence developed new features of the order, some of which are fearfully atrocious. Of the gang under trial, one is said to have opened with prayer, a meeting organized to murder a family, and those selected to commit the crime, arranged at this prayer meeting, practiced with rifles on Sunday, and in due time did their work. Instances have come to light showing that persons were expelled from the order for opposing murder. It is evident that a person must be a criminal to be a member of the order.

DEMOCRATIC journals find it impossible to sit quietly down under the order sent by Secretary CAMERON to General SHERMAN. They totally overlook the fact that the order is not to use those troops for any unlawful purpose, but to bring to condign punishment those who violate the law by terrorizing and murdering the blacks at the South. Did not the Democratic House pronounce this to be all right? If the troops are unlawfully, or improperly used, it will be time enough to cry out about it; but with the evidence we have that outrage is general at the South, it is time effective measures of prevention were employed; and President GRANT is just the man to do this.

THE Spanish Ministry is beginning to look troublously on the cost of maintaining their cause in Cuba, and the probable effect of it on the finances of the nation. In one form or other, the Cuban war has cost over $500,000,000, which, while not directly assumed by Spain, practically affects her, in that her revenue are affected by the loss of Cuban taxes. The Spanish debt is $2,000,000,000—a heavy burthen to bear, while her war expenses on account of Cuba are very considerable. Her losses in soldiers are also very severe. It is estimated that fifteen thousand will die this year from yellow fever alone. Eight thousand have already died. In the eight years during which the war has been prolonged, the total loss of soldiers will fall little, if any, short of 100,000. Rather costly, considered as an enterprise.

DESPITE the occasional words of encouragement, it seems very evident that if Servia is not aided by some power that is possessed of better fighting material than Servia has, the war will soon be over. Not to put too fine a point on it, the Servians are cowards, ever ready to skulk away from responsibility and danger, and to find their way out of fire as soon as possible. They apparently have not been thoroughly drilled, and amount to little as soldiers. The Montenegrins have made a much better move, and have achieved positive and important victories over the Turks. If the Russians shall come to the aid of the Servians, a change may come over the spirit of the dream of the Turks, and they will be taught what it is to meet disciplined forces. The peasantry and rank and file of the army in Russia strongly sympathize with the Servian cause.

THE denunciation of the new order relative to military in the South, is offset by the most earnest support of that measure by the Republicans South. The practical phase of the affair is stated by Congressman WELLS, from the Second district of Mississippi, who says that the act of the President is one of the noblest of his life; that the action was very much needed, because the colored people want protection. He expects to make the canvass in his district, as he has done heretofore, and to run the risk of being killed. He does not mind this, but wants to have some kind of protection for himself and the colored people. He believes that the sending of troops to the South will have the effect of securing a peaceful election, as the disorderly element has great respect and fear for United States regular soldiers. At first he thought, on account of intimidation and fear of being killed, there would be a very light Republican vote, as the negroes would stay away from the polls; but now, he thinks, they will all come out, as President GRANT has given orders for their protection, and they will feel it imperative on them to come out.

THREE leading speeches have been made, thus far in the canvass, which may be taken as giving the keynote to the campaign. Senator BLAINE made a speech at Portland, Maine, in which he arraigned TILDEN as representing practically the old State Rights' doctrine of distinct but confederated States, and not a nation. His points were clearly and strongly made, and the speech warmly received. Senator SHERMAN made a speech at Marietta, Ohio, which furnished his views as to the canvass. He makes the point that Democratic success would check the growth of Union sentiment at the South. We would put this point more strongly, and in the light of evidence received, would say that the election of TILDEN would destroy the fruits of the war, and restore the spirit and probably the fact of slavery. He also claimed that TILDEN'S success would revive rebel war claims, and their payment, the barbarous treatment of the freedmen, and result in an attack on our public schools. Senator MORTON'S speech we have already reviewed at some length, and do not need recapitulation. All the speeches were marked by an aggressive spirit, and were of the right stamp.

STANLEY is destined to be noted, if not notorious. His last series of letters are made the occasion of severely adverse criticisms on the assumption that he either lied, or was guilty of the murder of a number of natives. We do not see why such severe terms need be employed, or that the story is devoid of truth. As he tells it, he and his party had landed, and their boat was drawn up on the shore, when they were attacked by the natives. The boat was instantly launched, and while the crew were pushing it out of the range of the enemy's spears, STANLEY kept up a brisk fire with his rifle. He writes that by this fire several natives were killed and others were wounded, and thereupon his detractors exultingly ask how he could thus accurately learn the loss which he had inflicted. Now, it would not have been very difficult for STANLEY to count from his position in his boat the number of those who fell victims to his fatal rifle, but it should be remembered that he returned to the scene of the conflict a short time afterward, and in the course of another fight captured several prisoners, who doubtless told him how many men had fallen in each battle. It is, indeed, possible that STANLEY is so ignorant of the elements of arithmetic that he does not know how to count and that his prisoners were all both deaf and dumb. We do not doubt that STANLEY has followed the example of most travelers, and made a story as good for himself as could well be done, but this is not unusual. It will be remembered that when he declared he had found LIVINGSTONE his story was reported untrue, but was afterward found to be literally correct. Were we disposed to criticise his recent letters it would be more on account of the slight information as to the country itself than from the idea that what he does tell is false.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has been giving considerable attention to the canned goods trade, and offers a statement as to its present *status*, of which the following is the gist: The late summer and autumn are the times of greatest activity in this industry, and an authority on the subject, writing of the trade for this year, says it is possible that the canning of some articles will be largely curtailed. A large crop of peaches is anticipated, and the tendency may be to over-produce canned peaches. Tomatoes yield plentifully, and will be probably as plentifully put up. Most of the canned corn comes from Maine, where there is a luxuriant crop; but there are other brands as well as those from Maine that are growing popular. The lobster crop is good in Maine, especially in the famous fishing grounds of Penobscot bay; but the Nova Scotia yield promises to be less than usual, and of small average size. There will, however, be plenty of lobsters for the home trade, the packers being sick of exporting them, having lost money on the foreign trade for the past two or three seasons. Pears, asparagus, succotash and many other articles have been coming into favor of late; so that it is almost as possible to furnish the table with a full list of vegetables and fruits in mid-winter or early spring, as when they are in season. The canning industry has in fact worked a great change in this respect during late years. But like all other industries, it is possible to push it to extremes, so that in nearly every branch the market has at times been overstocked, resulting in loss to the packers. In this State, New Jersey and Delaware there are numbers of large canning establishments situated directly in the regions where their products grow, and as they get the cheapest supplies, they are consequently able to pack at the least cost. In their respective branches, these establishments have come to supply the Philadelphia market almost to the exclusion of older ones located at a distance.

DEATH OF SPEAKER KERR.

The death of the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, so long anticipated, occurred on Saturday in the presence of his family. He sank quietly painlessly into the sleep that needs no waking till the resurrection day, and his friends had the satisfaction of knowing that he was not unprepared for the death messenger. Speaker KERR was a native of the oil regions of this State, and grew to manhood within the bounds of this commonwealth. He was a brother of JAMES K. KERR, who recently died at the East End. When a young man he went Westward, and his active life has been spent in Indiana. He was elected to various offices in his adopted State, the Legislature, Court Reporter, District Attorney, and in 1865 to Congress, where he spent four terms, the present being the fifth. He was elected Speaker after a vigorous canvass for the office by others, as a safe compromise man, and without any solicitation of his own.

A long period of ill health had made Mr. KERR somewhat ascetic in habit and temperament, but it is claimed that this contributed to personal freedom from rings and combinations, which resulted in a pure career in Congress. He was possessed of considerable elevation of character, and evidently sought to honorably fulfill the duties that were imposed upon him. His personal administration of the Speakership was regarded by Republicans as fair and impartial, as well as courteous and kind. He brought to the discharge of his duties a rectitude of purpose that was recognized and respected by his political opponents. The strong and unfair partisanship of the majority of the House over which he presided gave the only vitality there ever was to the charge that was made against him, at one time, of selling his influence for money; but, on investigating the charge, Republicans as well as Democrats exonerated him from crimination. He was not able to perform the duties of his position regularly, and, for some time previous to his death, not at all. His decease will be regretted by the country at large.

WAGNER'S GREAT WORK.

We have already referred to the surroundings of the great musical drama, now completed at Bayreuth, reserving till its completion such expression on the work itself as reports might justify. The fourth representation included "The Twilight of the Gods," and this closed the series of four parts into which the drama is divided. The close of the work enabled those who attended its entire performance,—and they composed a most critical audience,—to express their enthusiastic appreciation of WAGNER'S triumph. BEETHOVEN never had so splendid an audience or one more intelligently critical. Even the enemies of WAGNER who came as adverse critics, forgot their *role*, and joined in the demonstrations of applause at the close. The work, in its entirety, is considered of surpassing greatness, there being parts that may be criticised, but as a whole, it is regarded a great and noble work. That it should possess an even interest,—either of melody or recitative, was not to be expected. The main design of the author was to elaborate the plot, or legend, there being necessarily subordinate parts, of less interest than the great features, that are developed at intervals. The characters throughout were well sustained, and the *finale* was glorious.

WAGNER has achieved a work such as has never been undertaken by another. MENDELSOHN, BEETHOVEN, and others were great composers, and magnificent musical performers, but their efforts ended with writing and rendering, subject to such appliances as were provided their works. SHAKESPEARE was a theatrical amateur, as well as play writer,—but here his mission ended. WAGNER has not only sought to revolutionize the musical drama of the age, but its rendition as well. His success could only have been partial, had his great work been rendered in any of the old opera houses. He originated one for the purpose, perfect in acoustics, elaborate, original and ingenious in stage effects, and defective only in the item of recitation. He adapted his opera to the stage, and superintended every detail of the preparations. He supplied the means, furnished the designs, and superintended the erection of his opera house. And when the work was to be given to the public, he was stage manager, prompter, and director general of the entire affair. He originated the entire affair, and elaborated everything connected with the opera that has just achieved its triumph. It is an achievement above all others, from the inception to the finish. Amid opposition, misrepresentation and trouble, he has made his way to honor and fame.

STYLE IN POLITICS.

Ever and anon we meet a paper that declares for a high-toned political canvass—one full of the strongest respectability. It is a right sentiment that is thus declared, but we fear that the fierceness and violation of right principle on the part of the Democracy will compel that kind of plain speaking, on the part of Republicans, which the facts necessitate and justify. This need not degenerate into slang and vituperation, and, we are satisfied, will not so far as Republicans are concerned. The Democracy already are resorting to such expressions as rarely find place in Republican journals, and by low insinuation or downright false statement, seek to make headway against an intelligent presentation of the facts that bear upon the pending canvass. The improved *morale* of the Republican party renders more conspicuous the degradation of the Democracy. The contrast is observable at all points. Not more certain is it that the nomination of HAYES and WHEELER was the product of the reform movement at Cincinnati than that the combination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS was a victory for the repudiators. And the difference grows more marked the more we see of the Congressional districts and of the preparations for State elections. The Republican disposition is to bring out the best men, that they may harmonize with the Presidential ticket and contribute to its strength, while in turn deriving strength from it. On the contrary, among the Democrats the worst elements are asserting their supremacy. There are exceptions to this, and we are glad to class Mr. HOPKINS of this district as one of them, so far as personal character is concerned, but the rule nevertheless remains.

There is another element of promise for the Republican party as the canvass now stands. It is in the aggressive character it has given to the canvass. It is nowhere on the defensive, but everywhere aggressive, earnest and positive. The Democracy, on the other hand, show no intellectual aggressiveness, but are ready to develop at the South that of terrorism through the medium of violence and murder. Not a word has been needed in defense of HAYES and WHEELER, both of whom are recognized as men of sterling purity of character. TILDEN and HENDRICKS have been found with fearfully bad political records, and the former with a personal record that is hard to harmonize with purity of purpose. His railroad wrecking, judged in the light of his written defence is anything but a commendable affair. His defense in Court amounts substantially to the plea that too much time had expired for him now to render an account. Why should an honest man object to rendering an account when legally and properly called upon for it? Thus in this, and other particulars, the candidates are peculiarly vulnerable. The party, however, with its blistering record of treason and rebellion, its spirit of murder and violence, continues to this day its efforts to gain control of the Government, and all are of a character to call for the most vigorous and aggressive opposition. We will be excused if we state that in our judgment, the good sense of the American people will continue the Republican party in power another term. The Democracy are showing the cloven hoof too distinctly to be trusted.

"HELIGOLAND."

A Peculiar Little Island in the Sea.

A Watering Place Visited by Few Americans—Some of the Interesting Characteristics of the Resort—The People and the Place.

From our Bremen Correspondent.

BREMEN, July 28, 1876.

I presume that in this Presidential and Centennial year I shall find it difficult to interest any of your readers in a slight account of an out-of-the-way island. But in hopes that you may find a gap to fill up in the GAZETTE between campaign documents and exhibition articles, and that my letter may fit into the gap, I mean to write about a visit I have paid recently to a little, queer watering place. And, in all probability, I am the only reader of the GAZETTE that has been there, this season at any rate.

I can hardly expect any one who has traveled in Europe to believe, what is nevertheless a fact, that there is a crowded watering place within a couple of hundred miles of Berlin, where, as an American, I was regarded as a kind of *rara avis*, and where, on examining the published list of strangers, I found the names of but two Americans and one Englishman who, during two whole years, had visited the place.

I refer to Heligoland. Out in the midst of the German Ocean this little island stands, a real, natural curiosity. An hour before the steamer reached it we could see the high, red island standing up alone in the sea, and as we drew nearer it looked none the less curious.

A GLANCE AT HELIGOLAND.

It looks as if some giant had cut out of red rock a large triangle about a mile long and a third of a mile broad at the broadest part, and dropped it into the sea. It is really not rock, but a formation of marl and clay; but it rises sheer out of the waves, nearly three hundred feet high, with no beach or low land except a narrow strip of sand at the southern end. On this strip of sand a small collection of houses is known as the lower town, and it is connected by a long flight of particularly easy stairs, with the top of the rock, where the upper town is built. A mile to the east of this island is another, a mere sand bank half a mile long and fifty yards wide, where the Heligolanders and their guests go to bathe. Upon arriving in the steamers, which sail from Bremerhaven and Hamburg, visitors have to be taken on shore in boats rowed by native fishermen. From these boats they land at the end of a small wooden pier, and must run the gauntlet of the crowds of people who never fail to gather at either side of the pier to watch the arrival of strangers and make remarks, especially if the new arrivals show any signs of having been sea sick on the voyage.

I have rarely seen a more singular little place. Of course, in so small and curiously shaped an island, there are no horses. In fact, there are said to be many grown people on the island, to say nothing of children, who have never seen a horse or a cow. Space being precious, and there being no vehicles but hand carts, the streets are very narrow. They are paved with bricks, but with a stone pathway running down the middle of each. Mostly the houses are built of wood—fished up from the sea—but there are some of brick or stucco. Being so few, the people are particularly patriotic, in outward form at least. The flag of Heligoland is a tri-color of red, white and green, and mostly the houses are white, with red tile roofs and green gables. This tri-color is said to have been chosen because the rock or clay of the island is red, the grass is green and the sand white. In fact I learned a little verse in the Frisian language of the place, which explains this. It is as follows:

Road es det Lunn,
Groen es de Kant,
Witt es de Sunn—
Deet es de Woapen vant Hillige-Land.

Those of your readers who are familiar with the different dialects of Platt-Deutsch can see how closely in some respects this resembles both the Mecklenburg and the Oldenburg patois. In fact I heard a gentleman from Bremen talking Platt-Deutsch, Bremen dialect, with a number of Heligolanders. The conversation was fluent and brisk, yet the islanders were talking their native tongue.

THE PEOPLE YOU MEET.

They are a brown, muscular, honest, looking race, these islanders, who are fishermen by trade, almost to a man. In the summer they let out lodgings, and if they try a little bit of overcharging it is only what the natives of every summer resort are accused of, and swindling is done in so innocent and modest a manner that in spite of whatever swindling I may have been subjected to, I found the charges were very primitive, the eating good, and the beds clean and well aired.

There is a *Conversations* house, or general gathering place for strangers in the lower town. It is a spacious building, where the gambling rooms used to be; but since play has been prohibited the attempt has been made to provide other attractions. Up stairs there is a music room, a card room, a billiard room and a large reading room, provided with German, French and English papers. Down stairs there is a cafe and a large dining room, where a *table d'hote* dinner takes place each day.

Another house, called *Fremden Willkommen*, is an excellent place to dine *a la carte*.

There are a good many little shops on the narrow streets. At some, books are sold or lent, at some drugs or millinery; but at most shells, photographs of the island, feather goods and little fancy articles.

There is a large bath house with Russian and swimming baths, and there is a telegraph and a Postoffice. All the other houses down below are, I think, lodging houses with the exception of a beer hall or two.

The upper town is much the same, but there are one or two hotels, the church, school, churchyard, light house and Governor's house. For this little island still belongs to England, who took it away from Denmark about seventy years ago; and an English Governor rules over the little colony. At present His Excellency is a half pay Colonel of the English army, and it affords some amusement when, upon occasions of State, he dons his full dress; for it is the scarlet uniform of the army complete from head to heel. Hypercritical people think it comical to see and hear the clinking spurs upon the boots of a Governor of an island where a horse was never seen.

Upon referring to my English Colonial Directory I find that:

"The Government consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council." The Parliamentary grant is £1,100 and the Government house is kept in repair. The population is 2,030 and the area, including the sandy bathing ground, is three-quarters of a square mile. An extensive dominion!

There are only one or two trees of any size on the island, but some of the houses have neat little flower gardens, and the plain on top of the rock is partly planted with potatoes, partly devoted to the pasturage of the goats and sheep which, with the exception of poultry and a few dogs and cats, are the only domestic animals maintained by the colony.

A DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

An account of how I spent a day there I think may serve to give you an idea of the place.

I got up at eight o'clock, and, according to the prevailing German custom, had bread and butter and coffee, then walked over to look at the bulletin board in front of the telegraph office, after which I sauntered down to the beach. The male population of Heligoland all wear long boots, straw hats and light-blue shirts or blouses by way of outside garments. They all greet you in the morning and want to know if you don't want a boat for a tour round the island. Facing the sea on the little beach is a restaurant with long verandahs. There are also benches scattered about and a pavilion for a band. There I waited, watching the people, and admiring the enterprise of a fisherman who, having caught a Devil fish the night before, was now exhibiting the ugly creature, whose mouth he had propped open with a stick and within it had placed a saucer with a few coins, meant as nest eggs. He politely explained to me that this fish had a pouch in which he stored his food, after catching it, until it was quite full. He would then retire from business for eight days, at the end of which time, the pouch being empty, a new hunt would begin. I was impressed with this instructive lecture and added my mite to the contents of the saucer. By this time my friends appeared, and getting into a boat we set sail for the sandy island to the east. With a fair wind this can be reached in five minutes, but we took at least twenty, having to run away out to sea before, by tacking, we could make a landing place. This landing place was an original and practical one. It consisted of a number of long and very heavy wagons or trucks, upon which gang ways were laid. These were run down into the water far enough to permit the boat to come up to the end. Sometimes one, sometimes two or three of these wagons have to be used, according to the state of the tide and of the sea, but a useful movable pier of any desirable length can at once be improvised by this means. A number of bare legged islanders await the arrival and assist the landing of visitors and collect the ferry and bathing tickets, for whether you go in your own hired boat or use the large public ferry boats, you are obliged to pay for ferry tickets, for the good of the community.

The sandy island presents a curious aspect as you approach it. It is a long sand bar, most of which is overwashed by the sea, but in the very centre is a little bit of higher and more steady ground, where a large restaurant stands. On either side the long bright beach extends. To the left, at some little distance, the long row of green sentry boxes on wheels marks the ladies' bathing place. That of the gentlemen is as far to the right and marked in the same manner, save that the number of boxes is greater.

THE BATH IN THE SURF.

Upon arriving my friends and I went at once to bathe. From a man on the strand we hired towels and bathing trunks, and then each entered an unoccupied box. The bathing men wheeled us down to the edge of the water, and we were soon enjoying a battle royal with the superb surf. It was the first surf bathing I had since many years ago at Cape May,—all the European sea baths I had hitherto tried having been smooth water. It is needless to say how delightful I found it. After the bath, as soon as I was dressed, I rang the bell and my house was pulled up to dry land again. There is a routine at Heligoland, some of the particulars of which every one naturally attends to. One of these is to walk to the end of Sandy Island after the bath. Everybody does it, so I did it too. It starts your blood into circulation and is good for the appetite, so I followed the fashion. There is a great beach of loose stones at the end of the island, a pleasant place on fine days, for it is then usually covered with young ladies sitting down with books or friends, with their hair hanging loose to dry. There is another interesting fact about this point, and that is you can never tell just how it will look, for every tide changes its shape, and a heavy sea makes very marked alterations in it.

Having seen the point we walked back to the restaurant, stirring up piles of sea weed to look for anemones and other queer fish. At the restaurant we breakfasted. You can have other things to eat, but you are expected to take lobster or fish. A favorite drink is half and half, almost the only evidence of English influence in the place. About the lobsters each seemed to be the usual allowance.

After breakfast I and my friends got into the boat and went for a sail. It was too rough to fish, and for the same reason we did not sail around the island, but kept it between us and the wind. Peter, a native, was our captain and pilot, and for a few hours we managed to enjoy ourselves very well. By half past two we were back to the island. The band was playing on the strand, people were walking up and down and lounging on the benches and at the tables, scattered here and there, and a group of children in bare legs were busy with wooden spades digging in the sand and constructing castles and fortresses of unusual dimensions.

ROUNDING THE ISLAND.

At 3 o'clock we dined at the table d'hote in the *Conversations-haus*. About two hundred people dined there, and we had a good dinner. After dinner a nap is thought to be good for one, but we got into the boat again, and then Peter and a burly comrade rowed us half around the island, until we got to where we could safely use sails, when we abandoned the oars and completed the circuit. It is as queer a place as ever I saw, being rugged and red, precipitately from the sea, which dashes against it until it foams with rage at being always repulsed. Deep caverns are worn far into the red foundations of the island, and furrowed wrinkles, above the reach of the sea, show where slim white strata of chalk have been worn out from the harder red by the perpetual action of wind and rain. Here and there, too, a solitary rock has been separated from the rest by the storm and sea, and looms up, quaintly worn and weather beaten, like some porphyry pillar so red and slim, against the sky. Some of these lone rocks have names, such as the Captain and the Monk, and they actually seem to have acquired a sort of humanity, or at least a personality, as they stand out alone in the sea, with the grey gulls wheeling and screaming about their heads. Those rugged rocks care nothing for such short lived things, and but little for the raging ocean at their feet. They have lasted since the end of chaos and may hope, perhaps to outlive time. So our small boat bows and courtesies as we sail by, and there is something so solemn in the surroundings that no one speaks until we round the corner and see the whitened face of the bird-rock, where thousands of sea birds of the duck nature (guillemots, I think) build their nests and raise their young, constantly coming and going with shrieks that can be heard high above the moans of the sea. Poor birds, the law protects them now; but only until next Friday, when the Governor himself will fire the first shot at them and thereby proclaim that until next spring they are free game for anybody's gun.

VIEWING THE SUNSET.

Well, we got back from our water excursion in time to listen to a little music on the beach before climbing to the top of the rock to see the sun set, which it did about nine o'clock. As I said before, the ascent is very easy—partly by gently inclining paths, partly by one hundred and ninety broad, flat steps. On top there is a plain. First we passed through the queer, narrow streets of the little town, then by a path running between potato fields, and known as *Kartoffel-allee*, passing the Government house, the stately white light-house, and here and there a tethered goat or sheep, until we came to the extreme end of the island, also, I believe, its highest point, where the people were gathered to see the sun plunge into the ocean. Sometimes he does this without a cloud to hide him from the vulgar gaze, and then as the red globe of fire dips into the lapping sea you can almost hear the hiss—

"Wie wenn Wasser mit Feuer sich mengt."

But I was never lucky with sunsets, and perhaps I was the Jonah now, for each evening I spent on the Heligoland, a long grey bank of envious clouds covered the horizon and left the God of day to bathe in solitude.

Then we went to a restaurant and had our supper. It is wonderful how people can eat in Heligoland, and then turned our steps homeward. Nor did we get there until we had wasted a half an hour in leaning over the wall at the top of the stairway and gazing out over the lights of the lower town and of the fleet of fishing boats in the harbor, with the distant light on the Danish coast, which was so nearly on our horizon that the rise and fall of the waves caused it to come and go from our sight. W. K.

SONG.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Rolls the long breaker in splendor, and glances
Leaping in light!
Laughing and singing the swift ripple dances,
Sparkling and bright;
Up through the heaven the curlew is flying,
Soaring so high!
Sweetly his wild notes are ringing, and dyeing
Lost in the sky.
Glitter the sails to the south-wind careening,
White-winged and brave;
Bowing to breeze and to hollow, and leaning
Low o'er the wave.
Beautiful wind, with the touch of a lover,
Leading the hours,
Helping the winter-worn world to recover
All its lost flowers.
Gladly I hear thy warm whisper of rapture.
Sorrow is o'er!
Earth all her music and bloom shall recapture,
Happy once more!

—*Scribner for September.*

Where Nickel Comes From.

It may not be generally known that the nickel deposit near the Gap, Lancaster county, Pa., is considered the largest yet discovered in the world, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. The mine is on the high dividing line between Chester and Pequea Valley. Besides nickel, copper, iron and limestone are found in the same locality. Nickel was discovered here about the year 1856, though copper, which is taken from the same mine, was known in this locality seventy years ago. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy, and is so hard that it is mined entirely by blasting. After the ore has been broken into small fragments it is put into kilns holding eighty to ninety tons each, and subjected to heat produced at first by the burning of a small quantity of wood, and continued by the conversion of the expelled gas. It is put into a smelting furnace, and undergoes treatment similar to that of iron ore.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.---To accommodate our patrons, strangers and others visiting our Exposition, which opens on Saturday, we have further added to our very full stock some very special attractions and bargains, of which an examination will amply repay. Everything at extremely low figures. Departments all very full and complete.

DEPARTMENT A.
AT 23 CENTS.
An extra good bargain in newest and most desirable shades in extra width and finish
POPLINS!
Sold formerly at 33c.
NEW TYCOON REPPS AND FANCY PLAIDS,
In a very choice line of new styles.
AT 15c,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS.
AT 20c,
BLACK STRIPED GRENADINES,
Extra Bargain.
AT 45c,
BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES,
Very Cheap.
Fine Colored Cashmeres, in Newest Colors, at very low prices.
Best value in
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
Fancy and Mourning Silks, Checked and Striped Silks, Brocade Silks, &c., all at our usual very low prices.
Ladies' Cloths,
Ladies' Sacqings,
Flannels, Plain and Barred,
Cassimeres,
Jeans,
Fine Cloths, &c.,
Doeskins,
Brocades,
Alpacas,
Poplins,
Cashmeres,
Repps,
Delaines,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Lawns,
Percales, &c.

DEPARTMENT E.
(SECOND STORY.)
Great Bargains in Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Plain Linen Suits and Overdresses.
Ladies' Seal Brown and Navy Blue Chintz Overdresses.
AT $2 50,
Ladies' Barred Jaconet Suits, worth $8.
Ladies' Suits and Black and Colored Alpacas.
Ladies' Suits in Debeges and Cashmeres.
Ladies' Suits in Pongees, Poplins and Grenadines.
Ladies' Suits in newest styles and shades Brocade.
Ladies' Suits in Black and Colored Silks.
Misses' Suits in Linen and Alpaca.
Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Calico Waists.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Embroidered Waists.
Ladies' White Embroidered Tucked Sacques.
Boys' Linen Blouses.
Children's Braided P. K. Dresses.
Infants' Marsailles and Merino Cloaks.
Embroidered Robes, Dresses, Slips and Skirts.
Ladies' Gauze and Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Drawers, Chemises and Skirts at 75c.
Shawls, Striped, Barred, Checked and Plain.
Shawls, Thibet, Cashmere and Broche.
White Goods, Barred, Striped and Plain.
Jaconets, Nainsooks, P. K.'s, Swisses, &c.
Table and Piano Covers.
Panniers, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, &c., new styles.
Men, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, ready made.

DEPARTMENT B.
Greatest reductions in prices of Muslins, Sheetings, &c.
Sheeting at 4½, 5 and 5½c.
37-inch Muslin at 6¼c; very heavy at 7½c.
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings.
Bleached Muslins, 7-8 at 6c; 4-4 at 7c; soft finish at 8c.
Lonsdale and Fruit Muslins at 10c.
Tickings reduced to 10 and 12½c.
Feather Tickings at 15c.
Bed Checks at 12½c, or 9 yards for $1.
Cheviots at 10, 11 and 12½c, or 9 yards for $1.
Tablings at 25, 28 and 30c.
Tabling, very fine at 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c.
Red Tabling at 62½, 75, 87½c and $1.
Loom Linen at 33c, a very great bargain.
Loom Linen at 50c, a special bargain.
Bed Quilts at 70 and 80c.
Colored Quilts 87½c.
Bates' Toilet Quilts only $1.
24 yards best quality Prints, in short lengths, for $1.
Calicos, 4½ and 5c; best makes and newest styles at 6¼c.
New line Chintzes at 10, 11 and 12½c.
Special attention is asked to a lot of Remnants of Irish Linens at half prices.
Crashes at 6¼, 8⅓ and 10c, extra good value.
Towels at lowest figures.
At 11c, White Striped Piques.
At 12½c, Satin Striped Piques.
Department H---Third Story.
New arrivals of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Mattings, Rugs, &c.

DEPARTMENT C.
SHIRTS—SOME VERY SPECIAL BARGAINS.
At 70c, a full Dressed White Shirt.
At 85c, a very heavy White Unlaundried Shirt.
At 75c, an Unlaundried Shirt, with good linen front and cuffs, latest cut and perfect fitting.
At $1, an Unlaundried Shirt made of Wamsutta muslin, warranted, and very fine, 2100 linen bosom and cuffs; seams all felled and fit guaranteed; all sizes. At $1, the Progress Shirt, 2 in 1. At $1.25 and $1.50, White and Colored Progress Shirts, 2 in 1.
At 45c, White Balbriggan Hose, silk Stitched, reduced from 75c. At 8 and 10c, Children's and Misses' Colored Hose. Ladies' Colored Hose, a fine article, at 18¾c.
A complete line of Housekeeping Goods, such as
Bread Pans,
Pudding Pans,
Cake Pans,
Canisters, Tea and Coffee
Coffee Mills,
Egg Beaters,
Smoothing Irons,
Iron Stands,
Tea and Coffee Stands,
Clothes Lines,
Waiters,
Tea and Coffee Pots,
Bottle Fillers,
Pepper Sifters,
Flour Sifters,
Graters,
Dust Pans,
Pie Plates,
Dinner Bells,
Soap, Perfumeries,
Blueing Hammers, &c.
And an endless variety of Small Wares.
DEPARTMENT D.
PARASOLS, CHEAP; EMBROIDERIES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
Fringes,
Laces,
Gimps,
Handkerchiefs,
Kid Gloves,
Lisle Gloves,
Collars and Cuffs,
Linen Sets,
Corsets,
Mottoes, Zephyrs,
Veilings,
Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers, Tips,
Plumes,
Feathers,
Ruchings, &c.

At $1,00, an Unlaundried Shirt made of Wamsutta Muslin, warranted, and full 2,100 Linen Bosom and Cuffs, 3-ply finely finished, felled seams, and fit perfect All sizes on hand.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Offer largest assortment,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
Attention is directed to the following:
Hamburg Embroideries, new and fresh goods, just opened at extremely low prices.
Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries.
Guipure and French Embroidered Bands.
Plain White, Colored and Mourning Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at bargain prices.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisettes with Collars attached.
Linen Neck Plaiting and Crape Ruchings.
Black Silk and Thread Veiling Nett, Plain and Dotted.
Colored Grenadine and Berege Veilings.
Black Lace and Nett Scarfs at reduced prices.
Silk Scarf Nett, open mesh, all colors.
Crape and Twilled Silk Windsor Ties in all shades.
Extra bargain in Plain, Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 15c, 25c, 65c, and 75c per yard.
Brocaded Sash Ribbons, newest thing out.
COLORED DRESS SILKS
Full lines, all shades, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.
Black, White and Colored Stripe and Check Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1 per yard.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed.
Linen Suits, Overdresses and Jackets.
Debege and Linen Dusters at reduced prices.
White Lawn, Swiss and Muslin Jackets.
Ladies' Corset Waists, made close fitting, high and low neck.
Ladies' Colored and White (real bone) Corsets, from 75c up.
French hand-made, Werley, Glove-fitting, Madame Foy's and Abdominal Supporting Corsets, all sizes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped Cotton Hose on counters.
Ladies' Fine Lisle and Silk Stockings, choice styles and shades.
Gloves—Ladies', Misses' and Men's Fine Lisle Gloves, all sizes.
Undressed Kid Gloves, Black and Medium shades—2 and 3 button.
Fans—Black and White Silk Fans, Plain and with Paintings.
Open and shut Japanese Fans from 5c up.
Jet Jewelry closing out at less than half price.
Portmonaies, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hand Mirrors, &c.
Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

RETAIL STORES
Goods Must be Sold.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
As a meeting of my creditors has been postponed until September 5, the sale FOR CASH of the entire stock will be continued for their benefit until that time. Many of the goods are selling for half price. Stock of Fall Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ribbons, Furnishing Goods, Bags, &c., &c., is very complete.
Ladies' All-Wool Vests, 75c.
Men's Vests, 35c.
Germantown Yarns, 7½c per oz.
Shawl Straps, 25c.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 to $5.
Balbriggan Embroidered Hose, 20c.
Sash Ribbons, 12½c per yard.
Gents' Fine Shirts, $1 to $1.50.
Call Early and Get the Bargains.
J. D. Carlisle,
37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ICE.
ICE.
In order to reduce our stock, we will sell Ice at our office during the month of August, by wagon loads of 4,000 pounds and upwards, at
Eight Dollars ($8) Per Ton.
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO.,
A. Hersperger & Sons,
OFFICE—Twentieth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. 116

ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404. e19

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Great Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
TO QUIT THE BUSINESS,
NOW GOING ON
AT
A. W. ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.
THE
Entire Stock to be Sold.
Price not so much an object as to close out the stock as soon as possible.
Call and secure some of the bargains we are offering.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe,
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

FOR LUNCH, PICNICS, &C.—CANNED Ox Tongues, Potted Turkey, Chicken, Ham and Tongue, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel and Lobster, Dessert Fruits, Sardines, Shadines, Pressed Corned Beef and Tongue, Spiced, Cove and Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Fresh and Preserved Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

FOR PICKLING—PURE CIDER AND White Wine Vinegar, warranted to keep Pickles, for sale by the barrel or gallon, at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

B. AND B.
128 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
AUGUST 15, 1876.
MOTTO:
"Extra Value in Each Department."
NEW FALL GOODS.
100 PIECES DOUBLE WIDTH
American Poplins!
At 25c, which have always sold former seasons at 37½c.
NEW DRESS GOODS
To arrive daily during the week, consisting of Cashmeres, Brocade Alpacas and Cashmeres, Serges, &c., all very superior values.
Bargains to Close!
25 pieces Pure Silk Warp Pongees in Dark Grays and Browns at 37½c.
A line of 26 inch Mohair Plaids and Plain Goods, Light and Medium effects at 12½c.
These are imported Fabrics and about one-third their value.
Fine Black Silk and Cashmere Sacques at astonishing reductions.
SILKS
We call special attention to a lot of Black Cachemire Silks, at $1.50 per yard, well worth $1.75 to $2, extraordinary bargains. New Black Gros Grain Silks at $1 and $1.25. Our own importation of "Hand-Loom" Black Silks from $1.75 to $4 per yard. New Colored Silks from $1 to $1.50. New Black and White Stripe Silks 75c to $1.
NEW BLACK CASHMERES, American goods, at 40c; all-wool French Goods, 75, 85, 90 and 95c. 46-inch goods at 90c. Extra fine qualities at $1 and up to $2.50. Silk Warp Cashmeres at $1.25 and up to $2.50.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

HOTELS.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g32 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

Great Western Hotel
DILLINGER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute.

LEGAL.

H. AND G. C. BURGWIN, ATTORNEYS, 143 FOURTH AVENUE.—ESTATE OF W. S. NEWLON, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of W. S. NEWLON, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, to
H. H. NEWLON, Administrator,
Youghiogheny P. O.,
b86-M Shaner's Station, P., W. & B. R. R.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRTET.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail sent securely sealed. Address,
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

INSURANCE.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL......$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick,
Alex. Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Charles J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
John Wilson,
John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager,
L. Walter,
W. W. Patrick,
C. C. Boyle,
J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,
Thomas Mellon,
James Graham,
Geo. W. Evans,
Jas. P. Brewer,
Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Fleiner,
J. S. Reymer,
C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr.,
C. G. Hussey,
Harvey Childs,
Charles Hays,
Capt. Wm. Dean,
B. L. Fahnestock,
W. H. Everson,
Geo. W. Cochran,
Hugh S. Fleming,
James S. McCord,
T. H. Nevin,
John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $3,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876 $3,308,824 86
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between John L. Moorhouse and Abraham W. Carsten, under the firm name of MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said A. W. Carsten having sold and transferred all his interest in said firm and business to said John L. Moorhouse.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be collected and received by said John L. Moorhouse, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

JOHN L. MOORHOUSE,
A. W. CARSTEN.
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 8, 1876. 131

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